

# Assam

# Debates

FIRST SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE SECOND  
GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE  
SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN  
CONSTITUTION OF  
INDIA

# BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

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**Proceedings of the First Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled after the Second General Election under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution of India**

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The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A. M., on Saturday, the 15th June, 1957.

**PRESENT**

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B.A., LL. B., Speaker, in the Chair, six Ministers, the eight Deputy Ministers and seventy-six Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

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**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Re: Appointment of member belonging to the Plains Tribal Communities to the Assam Public Service Commission**

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :**

**\*10. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—**

- (a) Whether Government propose to appoint a person belonging to the Plains Tribal communities as one of the members of the Assam Public Service Commission ?
- (b) Whether these communities have ever been represented by any Plains Tribal person in the Assam Public Service Commission ?

(c) If not, why not ?

**\*Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education) replied :**

**10. (a)—The Assam Public Service Commission has only recently been properly constituted. If it is found necessary to**

\*Replies were given by Shri Motiram Bora (Minister, Education) on account of the absence of the Chief Minister.

appoint a third member, Government will consider all aspects in making the appointment.

(b)—No.

(c)—Article 316 of the Constitution provides that nearly as may be one half of the members of every Public Service Commission shall be persons who at the dates of their appointment have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State. Except the above reservation the Constitution does not provide for any communal representation in the constitution of the Public Service Commission. As such appointments of the Chairman and Members of the Commission are made from amongst those who are considered most suitable for such posts irrespective of any communal consideration subject to the reservation mentioned above.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Public Service Commission ৰ মেম্বাৰ হিচাবে ভৈয়ামৰ 'টাইবেল'ৰ পৰা এজন লবলৈ চৰকাৰে সিদ্ধান্ত নকৰেণে-যদি উপযুক্ত মানুহ পায় ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** এই পদটো জাতিবৰ্ণ নিবিৰ্ভৰে যেই কোনো জাতিৰ পৰা উপযুক্ততা চাই পূৰণ কৰা হয়। সংবিধান মতেও ইয়াত কমিউনেল ৰিপ্ৰেজেন্টেচনৰ কথা নাই।

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY:** মই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব খুজিছো ভৈয়ামৰ 'টাইবেল'ৰ ভিতৰত তেনে উপযুক্ত মানুহ নাই নেকি ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** সময় মতে সেই কথা বিবেচনা কৰা হব। উপযুক্ত মানুহ নাই বুলিও মই কোৱা নাই আৰু আছে বুলিও কোৱা নাই।

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY:** যদি উপযুক্ত মানুহ পায়, তেওঁক সেই পদৰ কাৰণে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** সেই বিষয়ে সময় মতে বিবেচনা কৰা হব।

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY:** Plains Tribal মানুহৰ ভিতৰত যদি উপযুক্ত মানুহ পায় তেওঁক সেই পদৰ কাৰণে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** এই বিষয়ে এতিয়াও সময় হোৱা নাই। যেতিয়া সময় আহিব তেতিয়া জৰুৰ বিবেচনা কৰি চোৱা হ'ব।

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** উপযুক্ত মানুহ পালে ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি লোকক চৰকাৰে দিবনে?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** মূল প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত কোৱাই আছে যে এই বিষয়ত Communal representation নাই, উপযুক্ততাহে বিবেচনা কৰা হয়। বৰ্তমানৰ দুটা পদৰ ভিতৰত এটাত জনজাতিৰ লোক আছেই।

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** Sir, may I know how long the third post of member of the Public Service Commission is likely to remain vacant?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** Sir, the present new Public Service Commission has been constituted only very recently—about a month back—and there is yet time for the appointment of the third member.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** Sir, is it a fact that the last Commission had to run without the third member?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** There was the third member in the Commission, and after the retirement of the two members, the Commission was functioning with one member for a short time.

**Maulavi NURUL ISLAM (Dhing):** May I know when the third Member is going to be appointed?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** Government has not come to any decision on this matter.

**Maulavi NURUL ISLAM:** Why there is delay in the appointment of this third post?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** There is no question of delay. Government has not come to any decision so far.

**Maulavi NURUL ISLAM:** At the time of appointment of the two members, why Government did not appoint the third member?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** Two members were appointed for the present to enable the Commission to function.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari):** What is the basis for selection of members?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** On the basis of suitability.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** If there be difference of opinion between the two members, what is to be done then?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** There is provision in the rule.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** What is that rule, Sir?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** I am referring to the relevant rule in this matter.

**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):** May I know, Sir, how long the Government propose to take to elect the third member?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** That question does not arise.

**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED:** How long Government propose to take to come to decision in this matter?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** It cannot be definitely said, how long it will take to take a decision in this matter.

*Re: Recruitment of Extra Assistant Commissioners*

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked:

11. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state community-wise of the Plains Scheduled Tribes—

- (a) Total number of Extra Assistant Commissioners so far appointed by Government since after the attainment of Independence ?
- (b) Which are the Plains Tribal communities from which there is at present not a single person holding the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner ?
- (c) The reason for such non-representation ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to appoint persons belonging to the communities (Plains Tribal) which have not been represented in the post of A. C. S. (I) as Extra Assistant Commissioner this time ?

**\*Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education)** replied :

11. (a)—There is a general reservation of 10 per cent to the vacancies for members of Scheduled Tribes belonging of the Plains area and there is no separate reservation for each community belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and as such, community-wise information is not available. The total number of Plains Tribal Extra Assistant Commissioners appointed by direct recruitment since Independence is eight.

(b)—The information is not readily available.

(c) & (d)—Recruitment is made by competitive examination and as already stated, there is a general reservation of 10 per cent of the vacancies for members of the Scheduled Tribes belonging to the Plains area. It is neither possible nor practicable to sub-divide this reservation community-wise amongst the Plains Tribals and as such, the question of appointment of persons from the different communities amongst the Plains Tribals does not arise.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** আমাৰ যিবিলাক under represented ট্ৰাইবেল সম্প্ৰদায় আছে তেওঁলোকক গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে মৰম ও স্নেহৰ চকুৰে চোৱা উচিত নহব নে ?

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\* Replies were given by Shri Motiram Bora (Minister, Education) on account of absence of the Chief Minister.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** এই প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰ ওপৰত দিয়াই গৈছে। ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ নিমিত্তে ১০ p.c. reservation আছে। তাত ট্ৰাইবেলৰ সকলো বিলাক tribe, বা সম্প্ৰদায় সোনাই আছে।

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Sir, will the Government enlighten the House whether there are any provisions for the recruitment to the Assam Civil Service from other backward classes also?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** Government has not as yet adopted the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Will the Government enlighten the House whether Article 16 of the Constitution can give some facilities to other Backward Classes also?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** A Backward Classes Commission was appointed and that Commission has made certain recommendations. But Government has not come to any final decision on those recommendations.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** The Backward Classes Commission was appointed under Article 340(1) of the Constitution, but Article 16 of the Constitution gives some protection to the Backward Classes in getting service of responsible posts under the Government. I want to know about this, Sir.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** If there is any provision under the Constitution for giving such protection then Government is scrupulously observing that provision.

**Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** ট্ৰাইবেল ভায়সকলৰ নিছিনাকৈ অনুসূচীত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকসকলৰ কাৰণেও এইবিলাক চাকৰী দিয়াৰ বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা আছে নে?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** অনুসূচীত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকসকলৰ কথা বেলেগ—কিয়নো তেওঁবিলাক Constitution যতেই recognised minority.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY** [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Civil Servicesৰ বাহিৰে আন আন চাকৰীতো টাইবেল সকলৰ কিবা সুকীয়া ব্যৱস্থা আছে নে ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA** (Minister, Education): এইটো এটা বাহিৰা প্রশ্ন, notice নোহোৱাকৈ উত্তৰ দিয়া কঠিন।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Starred Questions are over. Now we come to Unstarred Questions.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH** (Minister, Finance): I will try to answer the questions on behalf of my Friend, Shri Tripathi who is sick.

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

#### *Re: Oil Refinery*

**Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA** (Digboi) asked :

16. Will the Minister-in-charge of Major Industries Department be pleased to state—

(a) What are the findings of the Refinery Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India in connection with the location of the oil refinery in Assam ?

(b) Whether this Government has been supplied with a copy of this report ?

(c) If so, whether Government propose to supply a copy of the Report for the information of each Member of the House ?

**\*Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH** (Minister, Finance) replied :

16.(a)—The report of the Refinery Location Committee has been treated as confidential and has not yet been published

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\*Replies were given by Shri Debeswar Sarmah (Minister, Finance) on account of the absence of the Minister-in-charge of Major Industries.

by the Central Government. The findings cannot, therefore, be made public at this stage.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Government regret their inability to do so in view of reply to (a) above.

**\*Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari) :** May we know why the report has been kept as confidential ?

**\*Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance) :** The reason is best known to the Government of India.

**\*Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** Is it not a fact that the report is a very important one for public interest ?

**\*Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH :** Quite so.

**\*Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** With regard to Question (a) when have Government received the report ?

**\*Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH :** About a month ago.

**\*Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) :** Can the Hon'ble Minister enlighten us with the gist of the report ?

**\*Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH :** Whatever I could, I gave it in my Budget speech. More than that, unfortunately, I am not in a position to disclose at present. But I can assure the hon. Member that all that needs to be known in course of the debate will be given.

**Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi) :** এই বিধান সদস্য সকলৰ সমুহত Oil Refinery ৰ Expert Committee যি যিমান বিপোর্ট দিছে, সেই খন দাঙি ধৰাৰ পিচত সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনাৰ আবশ্যক আছে বুলি চৰকাৰে ভাবে নে নেভাবে ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister Finance) :** ভাবে ।

**Shri DWIJESH CHNDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi) :** তেওঁ সেই বিপোর্টটো প্রকাশ কৰা হব নে ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance) :** হয়, কৰা হব ।

**Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi):**  
কেতিয়া কৰা হব। ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance):** অসমৰ  
তৰফৰ পৰা এটি সজাতিদল আজি দিল্লীলৈ যাব তেখেত সকল দিল্লীৰ পৰা কিবি  
আহিলে আমি বুজিব পাৰিম যে সেই ৰিপোৰ্টটো কি ভাবে কেতিয়া এই সদনত দাখিল  
কৰিব পৰা হব।

### Number of N.E.S. Blocks allotted to Assam

**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked :

17. Will the Minister-in-charge of Planning and Development be pleased to state—

(a) The number of N.E.S. Blocks allotted to our State in 1956 ?

(b) Whether the places have been selected ?

(c) If so, the names of the places and their head-quarters ?

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Deputy Minister, Community Projects)** replied :

17. (a)—Fifteen : Four on 1st April, 1956 and 11 on 2nd October, 1956.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Names of the N.E.S. Blocks with headquarters are given below :—

| Name of the Blocks                                       | Headquarters             |
|--|--------------------------|
| (1) Hajo N.E.S. Block (Kamrup) ..                        | Hajo.                    |
| (2) Mayang N.E.S. Block (Nowgong)                        | Jagibhakatgaon.          |
| (3) Jowai N.E.S. Block (United Khasi and Jaintia Hills). | Jowai.                   |
| (4) Bijni N.E.S. Block (Goalpara) ...                    | Borobazar.               |
| (5) Joypur N.E.S. Block (Lakhimpur)                      | Naharkatiya.             |
| (6) Dhemaji N.E.S. Block (Lakhimpur).                    | Dhemaji.                 |
| (7) Baska N.E.S. Block (Kamrup) ...                      | Massalpur.               |
| (8) Gobardhana N.E.S. Block (Kamrup).                    | Barpeta Road.            |
| (9) Biswanath N.E.S. Block (Darrang)                     | Burigong.                |
| (10) Kapili N.E.S. Block (Nowgong)                       | Barapujia (Provisional). |

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|--|--------------|
| (11) Sonari N.E.S. Block (Sibsagar) ...                | Sonari.      |
| (12) Dotma N.E.S. Block (Goalpara) ...                 | Dotma.       |
| (13) Balijana N.E.S. Block (Goalpara)                  | Agia.        |
| (14) Hailakandi N.E.S. Block (Cachar)                  | Hailakandi.  |
| (15) Karimganj-Patharkandi N. E. S.<br>Block (Cachar). | Patharkandi. |

**\*Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** Will the Government consider the advisability of having another National Extension Service Block in North Kamrup ?

**\*Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Deputy Minister Community Projects) :** We have not yet received any allotment, for our State, of National Extension Service Blocks from the Central Government, but we expect to get it by August or so. At that time we will consider whether any other National Extension Service Block can be given to North Kamrup. National Extension Service blocks in our State are considered by the State Development Board according on population basis and some other considerations.

**\*Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] :** জালাই N. E. S. উত্তৰ কামৰূপৰ ভিতৰত ধৰেদে নধৰে ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I think this is a question of geography.

**\*Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) :** How many new blocks are expected to be started this year ?

**\*Shri MOHIKANTA DAS :** As I said we have not received any intimation from the Central Government as yet. In the meantime the Subdivisional Development Boards have already recommended from each Subdivision and that recommendation was through the Government instruction from Shillong.

**\*Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI :** How that instruction was given when there is no certainty as to how many blocks will be fixed this year ?

**\*Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Deputy Minister) :** We have divided the Subdivisions into blocks which will be covered in

due course according to priority given by the Subdivisional Development Boards. In each year the allotment is given by the Central Government. When the allotment will come, different areas as recommended by the Subdivisional Committee will be considered according to the priority given by the Subdivisional Board in each Subdivision.

**Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding):** যেহেতু দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চ বার্ষিক পরিকল্পনাৰ জৰিয়তে National Extension Service Block আৰু Community Project বে গোটেই অসম ভূমি উন্নয়নৰ কাম কৰাৰ কথা আছিল, সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত আগতে কেইটা লোৱা হৈছিল আৰু এই বছৰ কেইটা লোৱাৰ কথা আছে ?

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Deputy Minister, Community Projects):** এইব ছব কেইটা পোৱা হব, এই সকলো বিলাক কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ঠিক কৰে। তাৰ পিচত হে ঠিক হব আমি কেইটা পাব পাৰো।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I am afraid the Hon'ble Deputy Minister has been totally mistaken in what he has said. The question is very simple—the number of National Extension Service Blocks that we may expect to get this year.

**\*Shri MOHIKANTA DAS:** We expect to get about 13. We have moved for this number but we do not know how many we will actually receive.

**\*Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** On what principle the sites of these National Extension Service Blocks are selected ?

**\*Shri MOHIKANTA DAS :** They are selected by the Deputy Commissioner in consultation with the Subdivisional Board.

**\*Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** On what principle ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** He did not ask the machinery but the principle on which they select the sites.

**\*Shri MOHIKANTA DAS:** In making the selection many considerations come in, such as importance of the place, easy communication, availability of railway station so that it may be reached from all parts of the district and that is decided by the Subdivisional Board.

**\*Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj—North)** : We were told, when we sanctioned the grant previously, that sites would be selected in all backward areas, but now he says forward areas (*Loud laughter*).

**\*Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)**: May we know whether such blocks will be opened in those constituencies where the Congress candidates were defeated?

(*No reply*)

**\*Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS** : Is it not a fact that this has been done mostly in the constituencies of some Ministers and some influential persons of the Government? I can point out two.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: The purpose of a question is, as I said, to elicit information from Government and not to give information. You can do it only on appropriate occasion, say on demand for grant.

**\*Rev. J.J.M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** : The question is: Will the Minister-in-charge of Planning and Development be pleased to state the number of National Extension Service Blocks allotted to our State in 1956? The answer is 15. May I ask whether they will be carried on during the Second Five Year Plan or they would be concluded in the year 1956-57?

**\*Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Deputy Minister)** : That is another matter. I want notice of this question.

**\*Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal)** : মাৰ্ঘেৰিটা আৰু সদীয়াৰ Transferred area ত National Extension Block বা Community Project লোৱা হব নে নহয়?

**\*Shri MOHIKANTA DAS** : Transferred area ত কি Multi-purpose Project লোৱা হব সেইটো পহিলা অক্টোবৰত হে নিৰ্ণয় কৰা হব।

**\*Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS** : May I know, Sir, whether the Blocks Nos. (1) and (15) in the list *viz.*, the Hajo and Karimganj-Patharkandi Blocks, fall in the constituencies of Mr. Medhi and Mr. Mookerjee respectively?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : But Mr. Mookerjee is not a Member of this House.

**\*Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj—North) :** He was a Minister till recently.

**\*Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Deputy Minister, Community Projects) :** I do not know the geographical situation either of Mr. Mookerjee's constituency or of the Karimganj-Patharkandi National Extension Service Block. I cannot therefore say off-hand whether this block falls within the constituency of Mr. Mookerjee.

**\*Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS :** Regarding the other one ?

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS :** The same reply will apply.

### **Distribution of Gratuitous Relief to the fire-affected Shop-keepers of Barabazar, Shillong**

**Shri BROJO MOHAN ROY (Shillong) :** asked :

18. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs.5,000 which he granted as gratuitous relief to the shop-keepers of Barabazar whose shops and stocks were totally burnt by the fire of 9th April, 1957, was directed by him in writing to be distributed by the defeated Congress candidates and Congress workers of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District ?

**†Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Education Minister)** replied :

18.—Chief Minister was greatly distressed to see the victim of the fire which destroyed their houses and properties in the Barabazar and announced to place a sum of Rs.5,000 with the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, for distribution to the people in distress in consultation with a Subcommittee consisting of the hon. Member, Shri B. M. Roy and others who take interest in distribution of relief to the people in distress.

This amount was accordingly allotted from his "Famine and Flood Relief Fund" which is at his disposal to be allotted according to his discretion for relief of the distressed.

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*\*Speech not corrected*

†Replies were given by Shri Motiram Bora, (Minister, Education) on account of he absence of the Chief Minister.

The names of the members of the Sub-committee are given below for the information of the hon. Member :—

1. Shri B. M. Roy, M. L. A.
2. Shri J. Tariang, Executive Member.
3. Shrimati B. Khongmen.
4. Shri A. Alley.
5. Shri Maham Singh.
6. Shri A. S. Khongphai.
7. Prof. G. G. Swell.
8. Shri K. Chatterjee, Prof. and Organiser of Youth.
9. Shri K. Rymbai.
10. Shri L. Kakati, M. P. (Bharat Sevak Samaj).
11. The Chief Executive Member, District Council, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Shillong.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** Sir, the reply does not give the answer to the question. The question was this ; "Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs.5,000 which he granted as gratuitous relief to the shopkeepers of Barabazar whose shops and stocks were totally burnt by the fire of 9th April 1957, was directed by him in writing to be distributed by the defeated Congress candidates and Congress workers of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District". That was the question. The reply is "Chief Minister was greatly distressed....."

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The hon. Member need not read it as it is there in print.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** The reply is not to the point. It states that a sum of Rs.5,000 was placed with the Deputy Commissioner for distribution in consultation with a Sub-committee consisting of the hon. Member, Shri B.M. Roy, and others.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The hon. Member will have noticed that the Chief Minister announced "to place a sum of Rs.5,000 with the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, for distribution to the distressed people in consultation with a Sub-committee". Therefore, the Sub-committee mentioned below must have been suggested by the Chief Minister.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** Unfortunately, the Chief Minister is not in the House, otherwise, we could have heard from him.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education) :** The hon. Member may put his questions.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** Is it not a fact that the members of the Sub-committee, from No.2 to No.11 in the list, are all Congressmen ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education) :** Yes, Sir.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** Is it a fact that the Chief Minister did not direct the name of Shri B. M. Roy to be included in the Sub-committee, though he directed the names of other member to be included ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA :** Is it not a fact. Shri B. M. Roy was also made a Member of this Committee according to the direction of the Chief Minister.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** Is it not a fact that it was the Deputy Commissioner who included his name ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The hon. Member will have noticed that the Minister just now said that the Chief Minister directed that Mr. B. M. Roy should be included in the Committee. So far as this House is concerned, that puts an end to all controversy.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** In the second paragraph of the reply it is stated that the amount was allotted from the Chief Minister's "Famine and Flood Relief Fund". May I know what is the amount in the Fund ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA :** I want notice of this question, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The hon. Member must have noticed that the other day I made an announcement that in asking supplementary questions, the Unstarred Questions cannot be put on the same level as the Starred Questions. The Ministers are

not expected to come prepared to reply to all possible supplementaries to the Unstarred Questions. The distinction between the Starred and Unstarred Questions is a real one and it cannot be blurred by putting supplementaries to Unstarred Questions in the same manner as in the case of Starred Questions.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** I may point out, Sir, that money for this Fund does not come from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam. This is more or less a private fund, which is operated by the Chief Minister at his discretion.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** That is what I wanted to know.

### **Tirbal Belts in Assam**

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked :

19. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a) How many Tribal Belts or Blocks are created in the plains districts of Assam ?

(b) Whether Government have taken any steps for maintaining the Tribal Belts in tact ?

(c) If so, what steps the Government have taken ?

20. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government lately received proposal for creation of Tribal Belts in the Bokuni, Laharighat and Batadrava mouzas within Dhing circle of Nowgong district from Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong ?

(b) If so, what steps the Government has taken to give effect to that proposal ?

21. (a) Whether Government are aware that a lot of encroachers have been encroaching upon the lands within the Tribal Belts created by the Government in the plains districts of Assam ?

(b) If so, what steps the Government has taken to stop this encroachment ?

22. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government lately received any representation from the Tribal people of Lanka mouza of Nowgong district for eviction of the encroachers from the lands of Lalungdhubi which forms a part of Lanka Tribal Belt?

(b) If so, what steps the Government have taken so far on encroachment cases?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied :

19. (a)—10 Tribal Belts and 18 Tribal Blocks have so far been created in the plains districts of Assam.

(b) & (c)—Yes. The local officers and the Land Records staff look after them.

20. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The proposal is under consideration of Government.

21. (a)—Some complaints were received to this effect.

(b)—In deserving cases, Government issue instructions for eviction.

22. (a) & (b)—The Dimasa Kacharis of Lanka mauza submitted a representation for eviction of encroachers from the Bardalong Lankabheta Tribal Belt. After obtaining a report from the local officers orders were issued on 3rd May, 1957 for eviction of unauthorised encroachers. Lalungdhubi village itself is not, however, included in the Tribal Belt.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** : What is the difference between a Tribal Belt and Tribal Block?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** : The difference is very small. A large compact area is called a "belt". The "blocks" are smaller areas scattered all over the State.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS** : What are the names of these belts and blocks?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Under the rules, questions involving statistics are to be put as Unstarred Questions, the replies to which should be given in writing and not orally.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** What is the aim of these Blocks and Belts ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) :** I would refer the hon. Member to Chapter 10 of Assam Land Revenue Manual.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) :** Will the Hon'ble Minister enlighten this House whether he has got information that the Land Records Staff violate such protection given to the tribal people ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) :** I have no such information, Sir.

### **Purchasing of Annual Patta Lands**

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)** asked :

23. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Muslim immigrants purchased some annual patta lands in village Baisa and Barmara in mouza Sarukhetri in Barpeta Subdivision ?

(b) If so, when they purchased the same ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that for transfer of annual patta land, the pattas were cancelled ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied :

23. (a)—It is reported by the Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta that some Muslim immigrants purchased some annual patta lands in village Baisa. There is no information of any such transfer in village Barmara.

(b)—About 17/18 years ago.

(c)—Yes.

**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):** With regard to Question 23 (c), the answer is "Yes". May I know whether by cancellation of these annual pattas the people will become landless?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** That is a new question for which a thorough enquiry will be necessary.

**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to make an enquiry and let us know?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** If the hon. Member gives me in writing. I will enquire about it.

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** Is it a fact that the land will be settled with the villagers only?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Yes, with landless villagers.

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether the people whose present annual pattas have been cancelled will be treated as landless people?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** According to our policy, we will consider their cases also as to whether they are actually landless or not.

**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED:** May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the people whose annual pattas would be cancelled would be given land?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Their cases will also be considered. But I would like to say for the information of the hon. Member that big people also managed to get annual pattas, which were cancelled. If the people whose annual pattas have been cancelled are deserving, their cases only will be considered in allotting land.

### **Sallapur Village Grazing Reserve**

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)** asked:

24. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a) When the Sallapur Village Grazing Reserve in Mouza Jania within Bārpeta Subdivision was dereserved?

- (b) Whether the lands of this Sallapur Reserve were settled with the settler then ?
- (c) If not, why ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that some people who were there since long past got protection card ?
- (e) If so, what is the number of such families and why Patta has not been issued to them also ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to enquire into the matter ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied:

24. (a) to (f)—There is no Village Grazing Reserve, Sallapur by name, in Jania Mouza of Barpeta Subdivision, and therefore the question of its dercreservation or settlement does not arise.

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)** : Sir, in the question the name of the village grazing reserve has been incorrectly printed as "Sallapur". It should be "Sahpur".

Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to answer my question after the correction of the name ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** : The answer to it will be given on another occasion if the hon. Member gives notice of a fresh question. The fact remains that the hon. Member himself has given the name of the village grazing reserve as "Sallapur".

#### **Allotment of Village, Professional and other Reserves for Public Purposes, etc.**

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar)** asked:

25. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that vast areas out of village, professional and other reserves have been thrown open in recent years for allotment for public purpose or settlement with landless needy persons ?
- (b) Whether the Revenue Minister is aware that this has greatly disturbed the fodder of the cattle and milk supply in the State ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied:

25. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, but to accommodate flood and erosion affected and other landless people of the State, Government have been compelled to do it.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** May I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the fact that if grazing reserved land is allotted with a view to accommodate flood and erosion-affected and other landless people of the State in the village professional and other grazing reserves then within a few years there will be no such reserves meant for public purposes and all of them will be occupied ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** It is quite correct.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether, except those flood and erosion-affected people, those who have got lands elsewhere and who are not deserving to get allotment of land in the reserves, will be evicted from such reserves if specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** When such cases of undeserving allotment is brought to the notice of Government, they are generally evicted. But we want the co-operation of the hon. Members in this respect.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI:** Sir, may I know what is meant by "generally" ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It means not particularly.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge enlighten the House whether there are instances in Dibrugarh Subdivision that grazing reserves were dereserved during the last few years in spite of opposition from local people ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** I shall enquire into the matter.

### Barbala Village Grazing Reserve

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)** asked:  
26. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) When the Barbala Village Grazing Reserve within Barpeta Subdivision was dereserved ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that Pattas were issued to the settlers ?

- (c) If so, for how many years ?  
 (d) Whether it is a fact that Pattas of the Muslim in Block of the same Barbala Village Grazing Reserve have been cancelled and fresh petitions for settlement were invited ?  
 (e) If so, when and why ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied :

26. (a)—Subject to confirmation by Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup ordered dereservation of Barbala Professional Grazing Reserve in Barpeta Subdivision in May, 1944. The Commissioner did not accord sanction. The dereservation proposal was actually sanctioned by Government in 1954.

(b)—Yes, some annual Pattas were issued in 1944 but their issue was neither regular nor in conformity with the instruction issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup which aimed at a planned settlement of the area between different communities in separate blocks.

(c)—Annual Pattas were issued in 1944 and ran from year to year upto 1948.

(d)—Some of the patta holders went up to the Assam Revenue Tribunal; the Tribunal in 1948 ordered cancellation of all the annual Pattas and directed to revise the settlement of the entire area. Accordingly all pattas in the Professional Grazing Reserve including those of Muslims and non-Muslims were cancelled and fresh waste land applications were invited.

(e)—The annual Pattas were cancelled in 1948 and subsequent years under the Assam Revenue Tribunal's above-mentioned order.

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** Question No. 26(c). The pattas were cancelled in the year 1948. May I know why pattas were not issued after that time ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS.** Sir, the answer is given there in reply to Question No. 26(d).

According to the order of the Assam Revenue Tribunal, the people should be evicted. There was some anomaly. It is noted in the answer. The dereservation proposal was actually sanctioned by Government in 1954.

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED:** Then, Sir, since 1954 why pattas are not issued ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS :** There are encroachers in the reserve. They are to be evicted. Enquiry is being made to evict them. It takes a long time according to process of law to evict people.

**Announcement by the Speaker regarding the Governor's  
reply to the Motion of Thanks on his address**

**Mr. SPEAKER :** There are two announcements. I received from the Governor the following reply on the Motion of Thanks on his address communicated by me :—

The first is—

“Raj Bhavan  
Shillong  
June 14, 1957.

My Dear Shri Dev Kanta Borooah,

I am grateful to you for informing me through your letter No. 8291—L. A., dated 13th June, 1957 that the motion moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, Deputy Minister on my address was unanimously adopted. I am deeply appreciative of the lively interest which the Members from all sections of the House evinced during the course of the debate on the Address and the generous terms in which the motion adopted by the House was couched. I have every hope that the Members of the House will by their constructive attitude and deep sense of civic responsibility promote the best interests of democratic administration and sound Parliamentary traditions in our State.

Yours sincerely,  
S. Fazl Ali.

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah,  
Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly,  
Shillong.”

**Result of Elections to various Boards and Committees**

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The other announcement is :—“I have great pleasure to inform the House that both the Government and Opposition Parties by mutual settlement have made elections to the following Boards and Committees uncontested by limiting the number of candidates according to the number of Members to be elected.

The following hon. Members are therefore declared elected:—

**For State Advisory Board For Basic Education**

1. Shri Omco Kumar Das,
2. Shri Dwijesh Chandra Deb Sarma,
3. Maulana Abdul Jalil Choudhury, and
4. Shri Hiralal Patowary.

**For Public Accounts Committee**

1. Shri Rajendra Nath Barua,
2. Shri A. Thanglura,
3. Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua,
4. Shri Lila Kanta Borah,
5. Shri Tajammul Ali Barlaskar,
6. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya,
7. Maulavi Jahan Uddin Ahmed, and
8. Maulavi Matlebuddin.

**For Committee on Estimates**

1. Shri Dandeswar Hazarika,
2. Shri Mohananda Bora,
3. Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi,
4. Shri Ram Nath Sarma,
5. Shri Radhika Ram Das,
6. Shri Biswadev Sarma,
7. Shri Hareswar Goswami,
8. Shri Birendra Kumar Das, and
9. Shri Nilomoney Borthakur.

**For Assam Text Book Committee**

1. Shri Tankeswar Chetia, and
2. Shri Prabhatnarayan Choudhury.

**For Assam Embankment and Drainage Advisory Committee**

1. Shri Bhuban Chandra Prodhan,
2. Shri Baikuntha Nath Das,
3. Shri Dandiram Dutta,
4. Maulavi Rahimuddin Ahmed,
5. Shri Durgeswar Saikia,
6. Shri Karka Chandra Doley,
7. Shri Nanda Kishore Sinha,
8. Maulavi Tajuddin Ahmed,
9. Maulavi Sahadat Ali, and
10. Shri Larsingh Khyriem.

**For Advisory Board of Co-operative Development**

1. Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwala,
2. Maulavi Nurul Islam,
3. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta, and
4. Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah.

**General discussion on the Budget****Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I take the opportunity of thanking and congratulating the Finance Minister for his courage of frank admission. He has in his speech stated about the achievement of the First Five-Year Plan that the results achieved so far have completely belied most of the

hopes. His self-criticism would have been worth the while if he would have shown in the Budget which he has presented to the House that a basic departure has been made from the general trend of the framework that was being followed in the past five years with regard to basic problems in agriculture, transport and industries. But, unfortunately we do not find any change in the trend of the present year's Budget from the trends of the last few years. Therefore, I am sorry, I could not fully appreciate his self-criticism as being complete. I do not propose to go into the details of the Budget. Many hon. Members have criticised the Government proposals in the Budget who have spoken before me and many will do so. I want to speak a few words on the basic and urgently important problems and to give a few concrete suggestions only. As it is very well known, the problems of this State, and for that matter the whole of India, are stupendous. After a century of subjugation and slavery, only a few years back we have become independent. We have been faced with a very backward economy. Our country being an agrarian country our economy is very backward. Therefore, after attaining political independence the basic problem before us is to build up economic independence. In the meantime different States in the world had advanced very far. As early as the beginning of the 19th century, Great Britain completed its industrial revolution and was making a far-flung empire. France also followed in quick succession. Saturated Germany followed suit. United States of America arose as a new power. The present century has seen the rise of the Socialist Republics of U. S. S. R. Therefore, we see that when there is economic and industrial development all round, we in India are still in a position of backward agrarian economy and therefore it was thought that there must be some planned development of the country and the First Five-Year Plan was accordingly initiated. The basic aim of the First Five-Year Plan was to complete agrarian revolution or if some of the hon. Members are afraid of the world 'revolution', I will say agrarian reforms. In order to create conditions for the development of industries, the development of transport was given priority. In spite of lapses and failures in the First Five-Year Plan here and there, it can be said about India as a whole that there has been remarkable progress and achievement in the First Five-Year Plan. But can we say the same thing about Assam? I am sure, all of us must associate with what the Hon'ble Finance Minister has said that most

of our hopes have been belied and most of our fears have been justified. Why ? Because the two most points in the First Five-Year Plan were neglected. Completion of the agrarian reforms was not done. The first Zamindari Abolition Act in the State was passed about 7 or 8 years ago and yet we find that even in the district of Goalpara and in the subdivision of Karimganj, Zamindaries are not yet in fact abolished. Intermediaries are still there. The peasants have not yet got full right over the land. Even in those districts where there is the system of record of rights, intermediaries are there and the measures taken by the Government are half-hearted measures not up to the mark expected by the land reform panel of the Planning Commission. I do not know whether our Government failed to understand the implication of the First Five-Year Plan or whether there was no proper organisation for this. I think the latter is more true. I, therefore, would like to place a few concrete suggestions with regard to the improvement of this organisation. Along with the question of industry also, the question of organisation comes in. With regard to the question of our cottage, small scale and medium scale industries, I have three concrete suggestions to make. Firstly, in relation to medium and small scale industries, I would like to suggest that Government should encourage private capital with State participation, supervision and control to start certain industries where they might invest 30 or 40 per cent of the capital and the rest would be found from sources like our Finance Corporation. That will give an impetus to those industrialists who are not strong and big enough to start big industries but who can at least start medium industries.

Secondly, there should be large scale organisation of industrial co-operatives in the industrial sector. Here the question of finance would not be at all great. Some amount will be necessary to be advanced to the artisans in order to purchase shares. But here also the main problem is the problem of organisation. Finance can be given from the State Bank down through the Co-operative Apex Bank and district bank and also co-operative societies. But as I have said, the question is that of organisation. That only can make the people really capable of running their own affairs.

Thirdly, the essence for agricultural improvement is the

increase in production by our agriculturists and enthusing the people in that direction in order to mobilise not only their physical power but also their intellectual and spiritual pursuits. Now, even today at the time of interpellation what do we find? Our Friend, the Deputy Minister-in-charge of this Department said that the criterion of selection of sites for the Community Development Blocks was that it should be near a railway station and near a highway or rail head so that the big guys can reach there easily. (A voice from the Treasury Benches—That is not correct, Sir).

**Mr. SPEAKER :** But he was referring to the reply given by the Hon'ble Deputy Minister.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** He did not of course say the latter part but still it amounts to that, so that our leaders in the community development affair may go there in a brand new Landrover or a first class car and enjoy the landscape and there are also fine buildings so that they can have a happy rest, glance at the green countryside (*laughter*) and then come back to the hubbub of town life. But so far as the people are concerned, those who are rotting in the villages, in the interior, who cannot go to the rail head because there is mud and water—what about them? What is the first thing that has got to be done? Is it not that they are brought together, consulted and asked what their problems are, how can their villages be developed, what are their suggestions, how they can be best done and what are the ways and means to effect such development? All these things are to be known at the time of selection of sites for Community Project Blocks, National Extension Service Blocks, etc. Whatever that may be, decision is taken either in the district headquarters or in the subdivisional headquarters—may be some of the hon. Members of the House are associated with these discussion.....

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Forests):** On a point of information, Sir, so far I know, most of these development blocks have been located in most outlying areas of the State, inhabited by tribals.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** I was referring to the reply given by the Deputy Minister in-charge of the Department. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Minister who is not in-charge of the Department knows better about it. At any rate, I speak from personal knowledge—there

is such a block in my constituency also which was meant to help the backward people or where there is a large number of tribal population also. But I know that at the time of selection of the site for such block, not a single actual peasant was invited to the meeting—I was of course invited.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Deputy Minister, Community Projects):** As far as.....

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** The Deputy Minister will have his time to reply. My point was that in that meeting where the site was decided, not a single actual cultivator was invited. Of course, I am glad to say that I was invited but I was very sorry that not a single cultivator was invited. Was any genuine cultivator of that locality consulted where the headquarters ought to be, whether it should be at Sonapur or Kamarkuchi or elsewhere ?

Now, what are the actual things which are required when such a project is going to be started ? It should be seen what is the first thing, what is the second thing and successive things to be done. When the villagers are not consulted but we are consulted, we find ourselves in difficulty because we do not know much of actual cultivation. Here, regarding community development affairs, the real community consists of cultivators, those who are to do it and for whom ostensibly it is sought to be done. It is they who are to be consulted. I admit that there are agricultural graduates and under-graduates who are working there in the agricultural farms. I have no complaints against them who are doing hard labour. But I have noticed that there has developed a habit among some of the members of the ruling party to lay all the blames for all failures on the poor officers, or on the God Almighty who either sends too much of rain or no rain or on the people who do not exert and co-operate. It is neither God, nor officers, nor the people at large who are responsible for the failures. The responsibility lies in the very approach. My suggestion in this respect will be that over and above the officers, who are doing good work, there should be a scheme for training the peasant youths in the line of Japanese method of cultivation, modern technique, modern methods of agriculture, multiplying of crops, use of better type of seeds, and other essential things. After all, the officers are mostly behind their files and these few graduates or under-graduates have not enough time to go every day to the fields. Therefore, I suggest that throughout the State there should be immediately started 10 or 15 centres

with a course which will not cover more than 15 days or so for young agriculturist, the actual peasant youths, who will be brought there and will be given the bare minimum training about this modern technique, modern method, like multiplication seeds, crops, scientific cultivation and so on and these very people will be the nucleus of an army of trained cultivators, who may be termed as "skilled" cultivators. These people will go a great way to solve the food problem. In order to make the peasant to take initiative, they should be given that *sine qua-non* for self-confidence that they are the masters of their land and that they are not only tillers but owners of the land. So long as they remain mere Adhiars or under-tenants at the mercy of the landlords, they do not feel themselves as masters, they will not have the inspiration and the zeal to work hard for the improvement of the land. Now, if we can give them this then we can create the solid basis of a strong peasantry and relying on this solid basis we can go ahead for building up an industrial superstructure.

Let us remember that we have started industrialisation of this country 150 years after England or Germany did. In order to attempt to compete with other countries, we must go fast in this respect. We know our markets are limited. We know also that England made their industrialisation at a time when their empire was spread far-flung in the world and at a time when sun did not set in their empire. We in India do not aim at getting this position by plundering others. We must find out internal market. We must find out capital from India itself. I do not mind taking loans from foreign countries provided there is no string attached to it but we should not depend on foreign capital alone. We know that about 80 to 90 per cent of our people are in abject poverty. During the First Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission stated that every State must complete the agrarian aspect of the problem. But in Assam we have not been able to achieve that goal and we lagged far behind of other States. Another thing on which the first Planning Commission gave stress that highest priority should be given to transport because in order to feed the industries that must be done. When the First Five-Year Plan was made, it was the intention of the planners that the second phase will be industrialisation and therefore when industries shall have to be built, ways and means must be found to have raw materials to feed the industries and ways and means must be found out to get the market of the industrial products. If we

have no good transport facilities in order to bring raw materials to feed the mills and sending finished goods for market, there will be a stumbling block and industrialisation will be difficult.

Now, so far as Assam is concerned, for the transport bottleneck in our State, practically there is no cheap communication with the rest of India. To meet the bare necessity the railway link was established. We are glad that we are connected with the rest of India and it is really praiseworthy but as I had been saying on the floor of this House, this railway link remains inoperative for several months in a year. The wagons and the engines given here are almost rejected ones. Things rejected in other parts of India are thrust in here. Why could we not stabilise this railway link by making it a double traffic? Unfortunately we could not do it. Not only that, Sir, Assam has been divided into two parts by the Brahmaputra. A bridge over it, wherever it may be, whether at Jogighopa or at Pandu—that does not matter—ought to be constructed. We did not get it in the First Five-Year Plan, neither we are getting it in the Second Five-Year Plan. Why so? Is it an impossibility? Sir, if there could be seven bridges over the Ganges, why not one bridge over the Brahmaputra could be had? Do you want that Assam shall remain undeveloped? Sir, absence of a bridge over the Brahmaputra not only hampers the progress of development of Assam but also affects the economy and development of India as a whole. Notwithstanding that, Sir, we have not got a bridge over the Brahmaputra.

Sir, we have other sentimental appeals from our tribal brethren. Hundreds and thousands of them are even now suffering in the border areas in the Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Mizoram and Garo Hills districts, because they have lost all their normal trade and business with Pakistan and those areas have now become Pakistan. Sir, before Partition these border people used to sell their produce, for example, oranges, pine-apples, etc., in Sylhet and they used to get good price for their produce. But these things are no longer there; it was not due to the misfortune or God's wrath on these unfortunate people. It was due purely to Partition of the country. Why could we not make it possible to have a ropeway from Cherrapunji to Pandu in order to relieve the sufferings of the people to some extent? Sir, there are ropeways in other countries also and there is a ropeway already from Cherra to Chattach. So, what is the difficulty of having a ropeway from Cherra to Pandu?

These border people do not want gold or silver. They want to be treated equally with others. Sir, their misfortune and their troubles and sufferings have not been created by themselves, neither they are responsible for the Partition of the country. Is it not, therefore, the responsibility of the Government to serve these people and to meet their needs? But, Sir, we have failed them, we have neglected them, and that is why, there is this discontentment and distrust among our brethren. Should we not learn even to-day that this much-needed ropeway is not in existence even today? Sir, we depend for our food on the Steamer Company. We are to depend on the Steamer Company for getting rice, dal, sugar and other commodities. So, Sir, you see that we depend on the Steamer Company practically for all our requirements, but this Steamer Company happens to be a British concern. How this British concern is serving the people of Assam? Sir, this Steamer Company is increasing freights every year. On the other hand, the authorities of the Steamer Company do not like to put a single steamer more than what is necessary for the fulfilment of their policy of "optimum profit". They are running their services for their own interest, for their own optimum profit only. Sir, today if a certain article is sold in Calcutta for eight annas, the same article is sold in Assam, either at Gauhati or Shillong, for Re.1. Sir, last year there was an increase of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the freight charges of this Steamer Company, that is 2 annas in the rupee.

Now I understand that there is a proposal that this year the Steamer Company will increase their freight charges by another 20 per cent. I shall be glad if I get a contradiction from the Government to this report. Sir, the authorities of the Steamer Company are behaving badly towards the employees and they have been denying even their barest necessity, and when there was a dispute, it took a long time to refer it to this Government. The Labour Department took a long time to submit the case to the Tribunal which was then at the process of dissolution. So, Sir, the dispute has remained unattended for several months. Now the case has been sent to the Tribunal which is at present functioning. I do not want to go into the merits of the case, because this is *sub-judice*. Why should such disputes with regard to the very existence of the workers be kept pending for over a year by the Labour Department of this Government, where on the one side is the British concern and on the other side our Indian nationals who are their employees?

Not only this, Sir. The main coal fields of Assam are also controlled by the foreign owners. The other day our Industries Minister said—with regard to the question of oil that we are helpless, that we are at the mercy of the oil kings. It is true today, Sir, that there are kings and emperors—the oil kings, the automobile kings, the coal kings—and the employees of these industries are the subjects of these kings. These empires spread beyond political boundaries of States throughout the entire capitalist world. That is why, Sir, as the Finance Minister said the other day we are faced with the anachronism that the nearer to Digboi the higher is the price of petrol, because the price is fixed not according to basic price of production of oil but according to the oil kings' theory of Mexican Gulf Price formula. The coal kings also have got their agency in Ledo, Margherita and other places. There is a steamer company operating here in this State which is saturating the consumers in Assam. Then, Sir, regarding tea industry. This is the major industry in our State and it is, so to say, the back-bone of our national economy. This industry is almost entirely controlled by the foreigners. By far the larger number of gardens and the larger acreage under this industry are controlled by them. Last but not the least, Sir, before Independence oil was exploited there at Digboi only but now after Independence we see that the field of exploitation has spread to Naharkatia, Moran, Hoogrija and other areas. The foreign company, Burma Oil Company, has been granted the monopoly of prospecting licence for the entire Brahmaputra Valley. The British concern, Burma Oil Company, can therefore start drilling operation anywhere and everywhere they like. Even they can start drilling on the floor of the Finance Minister's house itself and he will not be able to object, because they have been granted the right as such. They can start drilling anywhere inside the State—not necessarily in the interest of Assam, not in the interest of India, but in the interest of their own profit.

It is said that we have embarked upon a path of Socialism. Now, as Y. Cott, the famous Polish Economist says, "What is it that constitutes the superiority of one road to Socialism over another? The fact that it is more rapid? No. The fact that it is socially cheaper".

We have chosen a path of Socialism, we must see that the path to Socialism is a cheaper path—the path which enables us to serve our people best and in a cheaper way and not by raising the bank balance of the 'Oil Kings'. Sir, I do not claim that I am more patriotic than the other Members of the House.

I have full respect for their patriotism. All that I suggest is that let us pull our heads together, let us stand united as a man to serve the country, to serve our people's interest. It is not a question of this party or that party, majority or minority, plains or hills. Sir, it is an all pervading question. It is a vital question for the present generation and for the generations to come. If the oil would have remained hidden under the earth, if it would have not been tapped, even then our future generations would not have cursed us. They would have at the most considered that we were incapable of exploiting this valuable mineral wealth. But if it is exploited and exhausted and at the same time it does not come to the benefit of the country, they will curse us as traitors and we cannot defend ourselves against this charge. Therefore, Sir, I say, let us stand united and make a united move to achieve our legitimate right. We may hold different political ideologies, but here I beg to make a submission that in a matter like this, which is of national importance, we must be united. Sir, our move is not against the Government of Assam, against the Congress High Command, against anybody, but it is against the vested interest which hold a monopoly in Oil Industry.

Sir, every one has the right to assert his right to remove injustice. This move is not against anybody in India, but it is against the Oil King. If there is unanimity, if there is determination, I am quite sure we shall be able to convince the Central Government about the the necessity of having the Oil Refinery in Assam. Our move is not only for the interest of the people of Assam but for the interest of the people of the country as a whole. For that we must have courage and indomitable love to our country and our people who are fighting for the realisation of a just cause. If the country lives, we live, life, property and position—everything becomes meaningless if we be oblivious to the fact that our beloved people are in the midst of a life and death struggle. As is said in the Holy Gita—

কিংনো বাজ্যেন গোবিন্দ কিং ভোটগৰ্জীতিনবা ?  
যেষামথে কাঙ্ক্ষিতং নো বাজ্যং ভোগঃ স্বখানিচ  
ত ইমেবস্থিতা যুদ্ধে প্রানান্ত্যজ্ঞা ধনানিচ ।

Sir, what after all the country is *minus* the people ? What our existence is for if it is not for the generations to come ? And therefore, my submission will be that not only the Ministers, not only the Government in power, but everyone of us, be he in the Treasury Bench, be he in the Opposition, should rise to the occasion to one man and with determination and courage

(*Applause from the Opposition*) fight out our cause as enjoined in the Gita—

“কৈব্যাং নান্নগমঃ পাথ  
নৈতাময্যুপপদ্যতে ।

কুদ্ৰং হৃদয় দৌৰ্বল্যং  
তাজ্জোতিষ্ঠ পবন্তপ” ॥

(*The Bell rang indicating that the Time limit was crossed*)

Sir, I shall finish my speech by making an appeal to the party in power. For building a united and prosperous Assam as an equal partner in the free comity of the nations in India, we must strive hard, work hard with clarity of head, with an unity of head and heart, irrespective of party or political opinion. We might differ for this and that, but so far as the general demand for the country is concerned, there should be no difference of opinion. Therefore, when any step is taken on an issue like the Oil Refinery, the party which is in power in the country should seek the active co-operation of all sections of the people—they should take them into confidence. This applies not only in case of oil refinery, but on all vital issues down from the Community Development Scheme to the Major Industries of Assam as a whole.

Thank you, Sir.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) :**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak a few words in this House. Sir, I beg to congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting a bold budget aimed at all-round development of the State like Assam, with so meagre revenue.

Sir, the Budget has been discussed in detail by the hon. Members, so my speech will mainly be localised to some local affairs of special problem. I will refer to my constituency, Golakganj, in the district of Goalpara from where I have been returned to this House. Sir, you all know Assam is the most backward State in India and in Assam, Goalpara is the most backward district. The population of the Golakganj Constituency I represent is about one lakh. It is situated in the border of the two Dominions and is in the western—most corner of the State. The people of this area is mostly agriculturists. About 95 per cent of the population is agriculturists and most of them are very poor and mainly belong to backward community

and Muslim community. In view of their poverty, Sir, it is suggested that the most poor agriculturists should be given a loan of at least one thousand rupees each, for purchasing plough and bullocks and provisions for six months and this loan should be distributed in consultation with the Rural Panchayat with which Government is going to entrust much power. These agriculturists should not be allowed to transfer their agricultural lands to the non-agriculturists at least for non-agricultural purposes. They should be debarred to sell their crops in advance at any rate. Sir, we are very pleased to learn that our State Government has been pleased to allot an amount of Rs.186 lakhs for the agricultural and Community Development.

Sir, for the agricultural purposes in the rural areas the main power is the cattle power. Thirty years ago, we find, cattle population in our area was double the human population. But now it is below the human population. We also see that we do not get fallow land for grazing our cattle as we used to get before. Our people are superstitious to adopt modern method of grass cultivation or control grazing. In our side cattle mortality is also high as the place is often inundated by flood. We moved the Government for the last 4 years for providing us with a veterinary dispensary in our locality at Golakganj but nothing has been done up till now, though we have been able to collect Rs.5,000 as subscription towards this.

Sir, the Finance Minister said that cottage industries play an important part in village economy as they provide subsidiary employment to the villagers. We are agreeable to undertake such industries and undergo any training for this purpose. We are pleased to learn that arrangements have been made to impart training in 11 trades at the Cottage Industry Training Institute at Gauhati. In this connection I would like to state that there is a vast number of widows in our area who are living on paddy husking business of their own and some of them are also good weavers. There are ample schemes from the Government, but the people having earnest eagerness could not get any privilege for slackness of officials. Many co-operative societies have been formed duly but they could not be registered for want of which they could not get money.

If we look to the health in our area we find that 5 per cent of our population are suffering from T. B. There is a small T. B. hospital at Dhubri, but seats provided there are very scanty. Patients from rural areas seldom get seat there and at the same time the treatment is not of adequate standard and is not satisfactory.

In our area child mortality is also very high. There is no arrangement for any maternity ward and so we have been moving the Government since 1952 at Golakganj. People have been able to construct all necessary buildings for a maternity ward there in 1954 and I am glad to say that the ward has been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister in 1955, but up till now it is not functioning.

Sir, there prevails *Kala-Azar* in our area from time immemorial. Of course, the varulency has been brought under control. But still the number of cases prevailing there justifies establishment of a public health hospital in the area. I draw the attention of the Government to consider this matter.

Our area is very backward in education. The scheme for compulsory primary education was undertaken but no active effort has been made by the Government to make it a success, and about 50 per cent of children of the rural areas are not going to schools. There are 6 high schools in our area and only one high school gets minimum grant, and the rest are getting only a little aid. Of course the roll strength is not so satisfactory. I have already stated that our area is a very backward one. Sir, I regret to mention here that 2 schools among these high schools have been deprived of recent additional grant for giving effect to the pay scales of the teachers on the plea that they had below 150 students. But, Sir, this can be relaxed considering the backwardness of the area. Out of the 96,000 of population we have the following educated people in our area:—M.A.—Nil, Graduates—10, Under-graduates 15, Matriculates—30, Under-matriculates about 1,000. The matriculates and undermatriculates are creating a terrible problem of unemployment. This problem can be solved only by opening agricultural training centres and a technical training centre at Golakganj.

Sir, there is one college at Dhubri and this is the only institution for higher education. It is getting Rs.1,500 monthly as recurring grant. This institution is running deficit by more than Rs.500. The building is in a very dilapidated condition. Garages at Shillong are far better than our college building. Government should therefore sanction a good sum as non-recurring grant for building purpose.

Sir, I am glad to learn that difficulties of backward Classes have been able to engage the attention of the Government and special attention has been given to the Scheduled Tribes and

Scheduled castes. But there are other backward communities such as Koches, Rajbanchis, Jogis, Chutias, etc., and their population play a very important part in the State. If we want to develop every limb of the State then their cases should not be lost sight of by the Government.

Sir, the food crisis is a chronic problem and it is due to various reasons. First of all, natural calamities, such as frequent floods, drought, etc., are the causes of crop failure. Food crops could not be grown normally. Secondly, there are some new rice mills which have been started after Independence. These mills are the hoarders of large quantities of paddy. This should be checked and procurement should be made by Government.

Then, Sir, there are some capable persons who are running hullers in the rural areas and this has created a problem for thousands of women who live on paddy husking business. (The bell rang).

Then, Sir, fish is also an important item in our diet, but fish is becoming dear and dear every day because it is caught by nets of small holes, almost like a mosquito curtain. So, there should be an Act laying down that fish should be caught only by nets of standard holes. (The bell rang again and the hon. Member resumed his seat).

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय,

शुरू शुरू में मैं अपने अर्थमंत्री महोदय के Budget भाषण का स्वागत करता हूँ। स्वागत इसलिये करता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारी गरीब जनतापर कोई नया tax नहीं लगाया है। लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह Budget समाजवादी सिद्धान्तों के ढंग का है, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है। समाजवादी समाज की प्रतिष्ठा करना कांग्रेस का लक्ष्य है। किंतु मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी स्थापना करने का तरीका यह नहीं है। वह तो प्राकृतिक रूपसे ही हो सकता है। भगवान ने हमें जमीन दी है। इसी तरह चांद-सूरज, हवापानी ये सभी हमें दिये हैं। सूरज की धूप और हवा पानी का व्यवहार हमें समान रूप से करने का अवसर मिलता है। भगवान ने हमारे शरीरके अंग प्रत्यंग बनाये हैं। ये अंग समान रूपसे बढ़ते हैं। इनमें से किसी के प्रति अगर हम अवहेलना करें या अन्याय आचरण करें तो वह अंग कमजोर बन जाता है। वह अंग हमारे लिये बोझा बन जाता है। इसलिये हमें भी अपने समाज में किसीके प्रति अवहेलना नहीं होनी चाहिये। किसी के प्रति कोई व्यवधान न होना चाहिये। किंतु इस दिशा में सरकार की ratio बराबर बराबर नहीं है। राज्यपाल महोदय के भाषण से ही यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि ६-१-२३ के बजट के हिसाब से ratio १ से १३० तक का व्यवधान हमारे बीच है। इस दृष्टि से यह Budget समाजवादी व्यवस्था का नहीं कहा जा सकता है। मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ कि हरएक उन्नति का मार्ग हमारे Budget में होना चाहिये। हरएक की सुख सुविधा का ध्यान Budget में होना चाहिये। समाज को ऊंचा उठाने का विचार होना चाहिये। किंतु इस दिशामें Budget नैराशयजनक है।

आज हमारे सामने खाद्यसमस्या का सब से महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। हमारे खाद्य में दूध का एक विशेष महत्व है। किंतु दूध की उत्पत्ति की ओर सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। हम अपने दैनन्दिन जीवनमें आज Powder Milk का व्यवहार करते हैं। शुद्ध दूध के नामपर Powder Milk का प्रचलन हो रहा है। दूध के उत्पादन को एक प्रधानतम स्थान दिया जाना चाहिये था। किंतु इस ओर हमें निराश होना पड़ रहा है। भारतवर्ष एक कृषिप्रधान देश है। किंतु ऐसा होते हुए भी गो-उन्नयन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण समस्या के समाधान की ओर कोई सुचिन्तित परिकल्पना हमें सरकार की ओरसे नहीं मिली है। यह बड़ा ही खेदजनक विषय है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसे पहला स्थान मिलना चाहिये था। दूध के साथ साथ गो जाति की उन्नति का प्रश्न भी आता है। आसाम प्रांत में गोजाति दुर्बल होती जा रही है। यहाँ घास चारा का कोई अभाव नहीं है। तो भी ऐसा होना नहीं चाहिये था। हमारे यहाँ अच्छा बैल मिलता ही नहीं है। हमें बाहर से बैल लाना पड़ता है। Economic दृष्टि से यह लाभदायक नहीं हो सकता। हमें चाहिये कि हम अपने यहाँ ही गो की बस्ल को उन्नत करने की अच्छी परिकल्पना करें। गोजाति की उन्नति हो तो हमारे खाद्य उत्पादन में बड़ी सहायता पहुँचेगी। क्यों कि अच्छा बैल हो तो खेति-खलिहान में हमें बड़ी सहायता होगी। इस ओर मैं सरकार की तीक्ष्ण दृष्टि आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ तथा सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि गो-उन्नयन में सरकार कोई अच्छी परिकल्पना करें।

जातीय स्वास्थ्य की उन्नति जातीय जीवन का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। स्वास्थ्यरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य की उन्नति हमारे खाद्यपदार्थों पर निर्भरित है। अच्छा और पौष्टिक खाद्य मिले तो शरीर निरोग और स्वास्थ्यवान होगा। किंतु हम देखते हैं कि हम जान-बूझकर कुछ ऐसा खाद्य खाते हैं जिनसे शरीर और स्वास्थ्य को बड़ा नुकसान होता है। मैं White Oil की ओर सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करता हूँ। इस तेल से हमारे शरीर की जो नुकसान होता है उसे सभी लोग जानते हैं। यह एक ऐसा तेल है जो किसी केश-तैल या और किसी तेल के साथ मिश्रित नहीं किया जाता है। किंतु बड़े दुख की बात है कि हमारे खाद्यपदार्थों में यह मिश्रित किया जाता है। इस White Oil को जितनी जल्द हो सके बन्द करना चाहिये। किंतु बहुत ही अफसोस की बात है कि इसे बन्द करने के बजाय हमारी सरकारने इस के लिये import licence दे रखी है। १९५० में मंगलदई के मारवाड़ी समाज की ओर से गवर्नर बाहादुर के पास एक memorandum (स्मारकपत्र) दिया गया था। किंतु आजतक इस तेल को उन्नति की क्या आशा कर सकते हैं?

Public Works Department के बारेमें भी मैं दो-चार शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। इस विभाग के काम देखकर लोग उसे Public Waste Department कहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह विभाग गाँवों के छोटे छोटे रास्तों की ओर भी ध्यान दे। गाँवों के रास्ते अच्छे हो, किसान अपनी उपज को बाहर ले जाकर अच्छे दामों में अच्छे रास्ते के अभाव के कारण उनके लिये वह संभव नहीं हुआ है। किंतु आज Economy की दृष्टि से गाँवों के रास्तों का अच्छा होना बहुत आवश्यक है। Tangla area में उदालगुड़ी, थेंड़गाव, रामगाव, खारुपेटिया रास्ते की ओर सरकार का ध्यान मैं आकर्षित करता हूँ। यह रास्ता कई मौजों को संलग्न करता है। Inter District Communication की दृष्टि से इस रास्ते का बड़ा महत्व है। किंतु बजट में इस रास्ते की उन्नति का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

हमारी सरकार Co-operative Movement को बढ़ावा देना चाहती है। वे Co-operative Movement को मदत कर रही है। किंतु कार्यक्षेत्र में इसका बड़ा व्यतिक्रम दिखाई पड़ता है। अपने यहाँ की एक Co-operative Society की ओर सरकारका जो रुख है उसी के लिये मैं ऐसा कह रहा हूँ। इस Co-operative Society को १० रुपया एमाकुई कमिटी को खजाना देना पड़ता है। यह कैसा encouragement है, बढ़ावा है? क्या यही बढ़ावा देने का, encouragement का तरीका है?

Mangaldoi Jail की एक हाल ही की एक घटना की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। हाल ही में जेल में एक आदमी मर गया। वहाँ के Magistrate ने एक Judicial Inquiry करने का निर्देश दिया था। इस घटना को क्या हुवा है उस बारे में सरकार पता लगाने की कृपा करें।

Oil Refinery का प्रश्न हमारे जातीय जीवन में बहुत बड़ा महत्व रखता है। आसाम की सारी जनता इसे आसाम में ही चाहती है। सभी जनता, राजनैतिक दल, जैसे, Communist Party of India, Praja Socialist Party और कांग्रेस इस विषय पर एक मत हैं कि तेल शोधनागार आसाम में ही स्थापित हो। किंतु इस विराट जनमत की उपेक्षा करके शोधनागार बिहार प्रान्त में स्थापन करने का निश्चय क्यों हुवा है? इससे आसाम की जनता की बहुत खेद है। मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि तेल शोधनागार के प्रश्न को लेकर उन्हें सख्त कारवाई करनी चाहिये। इस प्रश्न को लेकर हमारे यहाँ असहयोग आन्दोलन शुरू होनेवाला है। उसमें बहुत अंशतक सरकार भी जिम्मेदार होगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर मंत्री मंडल को त्याग पत्र दे देना चाहिये। महाराष्ट्र के प्रश्न को लेकर केंद्रीय सरकार के अर्थमंत्री श्रीचितामन देशमुख जी अगर अपने मंत्रीत्वपद को त्याग कर सकते हैं तो तेल शोधनागार के इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर हमारा मंत्रीमंडल क्यों नहीं अपना मंत्रीत्व त्याग कर सकेगा? अगर यहाँ तेल शोधनागार स्थापित न हो तो हमारी कांग्रेसी सरकार आंशिक रूप से ही नहीं बल्कि मुलतः दायी होगी।

(A voice—প্রস্তাব লোৱা হৈছে নহয় !)

প্রস্তাব লৈছে হয়। প্রস্তাবৰ কথা তিনি বছৰৰ পৰা শুনি আহিছে, কিন্তু ফল একো ধৰা নাই। আগৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী বৰ কাৰা মানুহ। তেখেতে বাজেট বক্তৃতাত এই তেল শোধনাগাৰ অসমত হ'ব লাগে বুলি দাবী কৰিছে। কিন্তু কালিৰ কাগজত দেখিবলৈ পালো যে এই শোধনাগাৰ অসমত নহয়। ইয়াৰ বাবে দায়ী কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ নহয় নে? ইয়াৰ ফলত এতিয়া জনতাক কোনে ক্ষান্ত কৰিব? মই কালি টংলাৰ পৰা টেলিফোন পাইছো যে তাৰ বাইজে বাজছৰা সভা পাতি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক গৰিহনা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত civil disobedience হ'ব। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ এই নীমাংসাৰ উত্তৰ হিচাবে আগৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কি জবাব দিয়ে তাকে শুনিবলৈ বাট চালে।

(Voice—ধৈৰ্য্য ধৰক, ধৈৰ্য্য ধৰক।)

জনসাধাৰনৰ ধৈৰ্য্য ধৰিবৰ সময় নাইকিয়া হৈছে। এতিয়া মই এই বিষয়ে বেচি কবলৈ সময় নাই গতান্বয় সদনৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD IDRIS (Rupohihat):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to associate myself with the feelings expressed by the hon. Members of this House on the presentation of the Budget for the year 1957-58 by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. There are many note-worthy features in the Budget about which many of my hon. Friends have spoken from this side of the House. So, I do not propose to dilate upon those points which have been raised by my hon. Friends from this side. I congratulate the Finance Minister on the point that there is no fresh proposal for taxation though he has introduced a deficit Budget for the coming year. We find from the Budget that both revenue receipts and expenditure have increased to a great extent. We have noticed that a large amount of money have been provided in the matter of development of education, co-operation, road development and improvement of communication, etc. But this is not sufficient; we are to achieve much more with regard to agriculture and land reform. Our Finance Minister has given indication in his Budget speech about the various schemes which are to be completed during the Second Five Year Plan. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the lot of a certain section of agriculturists, who are undoubtedly the best cultivators of the State. But, Sir, unfortunately they have not been receiving proper care and attention of the Government. By this I mean about the lot of the Muslim immigrant agriculturists of the State. They comprise about  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the entire agricultural population of the State, and their main agricultural production is jute, which has very recently received great importance in the Indian economy as a foreign dollar earner. Besides our Government is deriving a huge tax from jute by the Assam Taxation (on goods carried by Roads or Inland Water-Ways) Act, 1954. Sir, as far as I remember, at the time of levying this tax, the Government assured that the proceeds of the tax will be utilised for the development of the communication and other improvement of the jute-growing areas of the State. I would like to draw the attention of the Government that though the jute-growers are recognised as the best cultivators of the State yet not a single Community Development and National Extension Service Block has been allotted in the jute-growing areas. In this connection I would request the Government to follow a uniform policy with a view to achieve all-round development of the State. Agriculture is an important item in the Second Five Year Plan. So I would request the Government to pay more attention to this class of agriculturists who are helping our Government to earn

more and more foreign dollars which go to the benefit of the State and also have added to the substantial increase of State revenue by opening new areas for the last 50 years or more. I, however, feel constrained to find out from my own experiences that nothing substantial, or nothing appreciable, has been done as yet for ameliorating the conditions of this section of agriculturist of our State. Sir, these immigrant Muslims are economically bankrupt and educationally very backward. About 50 per cent of this class of people are landless and a huge number of them has lost their hearth and homes during the last few years due to the ravages of floods by the Brahmaputra. Our Government should provide this section of landless people with lands which will not only provide these un-employed people with a means of livelihood but will also go a long way to solve the food problem of the State.

Now, about floods and erosion affected people, I can say that at least in my part of the country no facilities for their rehabilitation have been granted by the Government. In my constituency alone, Sir, there are hundreds of families which are thus affected and so far my information goes, they have submitted representations to the Government for their rehabilitation in any suitable place on more than one occasion, but to no effect. My suggestion is that if Government really want to help these people, then they should be provided with land immediately either in Kaki reclamation scheme or in any other reserve land in the district.

In the matter of education, I would like to point out certain grievances. As I have mentioned earlier, the immigrant Muslims are educationally, the very backward and the few educational institutions they have established, are in tottering condition. Sir, the entire immigrant population of the State have adopted Assamese as their language and as a medium in their education. They have merged their interests with the interests of the indigenous people of the State for all practical purposes and intentions. But, Sir, it is regrettable that Government has failed to appreciate this fact and in matter of granting aids, etc., to the educational institutions of these people Government have always been very miserly. I, therefore, think that it would be only in fitness of things that our Government now make liberal grants to the educational institutions of this area for spread of education amongst this backward class of people. In this connection I would also like to submit that during my last year's

Budget discussion also I mentioned that there are some deserving students from this community who should be encouraged by awarding stipends and scholarships so that they may get encouragement to study in Assamese.

Then, Sir, there are some existing disparities in matters of grants-in-aids between Middle English Madrassas and Middle English Schools and High Madrassas and High Schools. In Middle English Madrassas and Middle English Schools the same curriculum and syllabus is followed except Arabic is taught as an additional language in Middle English Madrassas. So is the case with High Schools and High Madrassas. But what do we find in the matter of grants-in-aid? There is a huge difference. Lesser amount of grants-in-aid are allowed to Middle English Madrassas and High Madrassas of the State. The difference in case of dearness allowance to Middle English Madrassa teachers and Middle English School teachers are palpable. The Middle English Madrassa teachers are allowed a lower rate of dearness allowance by our Government than the rate enjoyed by the Middle English School teachers. I therefore request the Education Minister to take note of all these things and try to remove these differences.

Sir, I must draw the attention of the Government to a most embarrassing situation facing the immigrants. Till now, the Land Records staff are maintaining entries in their records, Chittas and Papers etc., about the Muslim immigrants as "Be-deshi Muslims". This is very much resented to by all the Muslim population. For about half a century has passed when these people have come and settled here and as I have already said have merged their interests with indigenous People of Assam, yet they are still subject to this differentiation. It is.....

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** On a point of information, Sir, may I know from the hon. Member whether this is still done?

**Maulavi MUHAMMAD IDRIS (Rupohihat):** I will try to supply the Revenue Minister with full details of this if he will only refer to the Chittas, maps of surveyed villages and other records maintained by the Land Record Staff of the State.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** I can assure the hon. Member, Sir, that if that is so, I shall take steps to set it right.

**Maulavi MUHAMMAD IDRIS** Thank you, Sir.

Now Sir, in the Budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister it was said that no major industries could be started in our State under the First Five Year Plan. But here in the Second Plan we have the jute mill. It is really a very pressing need of the moment because establishment of a jute mill will ensure a fair price for the producers. Only for that reason alone I feel that a jute mill is urgent. I venture to suggest that Government should revise its decision to establish a jute mill on co-operative basis and not as a private enterprise just like the sugar mill at Dergaon. In that case I can assure the Government that co-operation from all growers will be forthcoming.

Sir, there is another matter which is also a crying need of the moment. That is about the need of a standard weight for jute growers. Sir, this need of a standard weight was just realised by our Government and Government was pleased to bring a legislation in the year 1955 and enacted a legislation which has also received the assent of the Governor but unfortunately till now that piece of legislation, i.e., (Adoption of Standard Weight Act, 1955) has not been enforced. Great inconvenience is undergone by the jute-growers and every year they lose huge amount of money for their produce for want of this legislation. At present the practice is that every jute grower has got to give 4 seers of extra jute per maund to the merchants and consequently they lose a great deal of money for their produce. When this legislation has been passed in this House, I do not understand the reason of the delay in enforcing this. I would appeal to the Government to enforce this piece of legislation immediately in order to give relief to the jute growers from the clutches of the merchants.

Lastly, Sir, I would draw the attention of the Government to a very pressing need of my constituency. That is about a dispensary at Balikatia in Alitangani Mauza. For the information of the House, I may say that in the year 1956 the Nowgong Development Board selected this place for establishment of a Health Unit in the Second Plan period. This recommendation was sent to Government along with other proposals, but I am surprised to know that the venue for this dispensary is shifted to some other place and the name of Balikatia is no more in the list. I do not know whether the Minister concerned is responsible for this or some one else. I will bring it to the notice of the House that after independence should a Mauza, or place, or area having a population of 32,000, remain without a medical dispensary? I would therefore request the Government especially to see that a dispensary is immediately started there.

I am grateful to you, Sir, for giving me this chance of taking part in the budget discussion and lastly I again congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting the well-conceived budget.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari West):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বাজেট সম্বন্ধে বিশেষকৈ দুটা কথাৰ ওপৰত মোৰ দৃষ্টি পৰিছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত এটা হৈছে যে চৰকাৰৰ বহুতো দৰকাৰী বিষয়ৰ প্ৰতি উপলব্ধি আৰু আনটো দেশবাসীক দেশৰ সমস্যা সমূহ সমাধানৰ পথত সহযোগীতাৰ আহ্বান। তেখেতে ভাষণত দেশৰ সমস্যা সমূহ সমাধানৰ কাৰণে দেশবাসীক দেশ গঠনৰ কামত সহযোগীতা কৰিবলৈ যি আহ্বান জনাইছে তাত অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণে নিশ্চয় সহযোগীতা কৰিব। তদুপৰি মই ভাটি কৰ পাৰো কমিউনিষ্ট, ছটিয়েলিষ্ট যি সকল নেতা এতিয়া বিৰোধীদলত আছে তেওঁলোকেও নিশ্চয় দেশগঠনৰ কামত সহযোগ কৰিব। কিন্তু তেখেতৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতা ভালদৰে চালে দেখা যায় যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ শতকৰা ৯৫ জন গৰীব, মজদুৰ, পথাৰত কাম কৰি খোৱা মানুহ, অফিচৰ সাধাৰণ কেবাণী, মহৰি, পিয়ন, ইত্যাদি সাধাৰণ শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকৰ কাৰণে কোনো বকমৰ স্পন্দন তাত নাই।

দেশৰ যিবিলাক মৌলিক সমস্যা দেখা দিছে তাৰ ভিতৰত বেকাৰ সমস্যা এটি প্ৰধান সমস্যা। আগতে বেকাৰ সমস্যা কেবল শিক্ষিত সমাজৰ ভিতৰত আছিল। কিন্তু বৰ্তমানে শাৰীৰিক পুৰিশ্ৰম কৰি খাব পৰা মজদুৰ, দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক শ্ৰেণীৰ মাজতো এই সমস্যাই দেখা দিছে। এটা সৰু চাকৰি ওলালেই দৰখাস্তৰ ওপৰত দৰখাস্ত পৰে, এডোখৰ মাটি ওলালেই হাজাৰ হাজাৰ খেতিয়কে দৰখাস্ত দিয়ে। এনেকুৱা দাৰুণ সমস্যাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষণত নাই। তেখেতে ভাষণত নিজে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে যে চৰকাৰৰ বিতাগীয়া হিচাব অনুযায়ী নগাও কামৰূপ ইত্যাদি ঠাইত, ১০ বিঘাৰ কম মাটি থকা বা একেবাৰে মাটি নথকা বহুত সংখ্যক খেতিয়কশ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ আছে। কিন্তু এই বোৰ মানুহৰ বাবে কি ব্যৱস্থা লব বা ক'ত কেনেকৈ মাটি যোগাৰ কৰিব তাৰ কোনো ইঙ্গিত তেখেতৰ ভাষণত নাই। গতিকে আমাৰ বেকাৰ বা অৰ্দ্ধবেকাৰ লোক সকলে এই বাজেটৰ পৰা কোনো বকমৰ প্ৰেৰণা বা আহ্বাস পাব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস নহয়। বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ভূমিহীন সকলৰ সম্বন্ধে বক্তৃতা দি থকা সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে এই ছিলঙত থাকোতেই মই হোজাই ৰাইজৰ পৰা চিঠি পাইছো যে মাটিৰ মালিক সকলে জোৰ কৰি খেতিয়ক মানুহবিলাকক উচ্ছেদ কৰিব ধৰিছে।

বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত ভূমিসংস্কাৰৰ বিষয়ে অলপ আভাস দি গৈছে আৰু কৈছে যে, বাগিচাৰ পতিত মাটিবিলাক চৰকাৰে লৈ আৰু কিছুমান চৰকাৰী চৰণীয়া পথাৰ খুলি দি ভূমিহীন লোকক খিতাপি কৰিছে। তেখেতে তাৰ এটি সংখ্যা পৰিপাটীকৈ দেখুওৱা কাৰণে মই ধন্যবাদ দিছো। কিন্তু ভূমিহীন কৃষকৰ দুৰবস্থাৰ ফলত দেশ জুৰি যি এটা ভয়ঙ্কৰ অৱস্থাৰ উদ্ভৱ হৈছে তাৰ ইঙ্গিত বাজেটতো নাই আনকি ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণতো সেই সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা নাই। এই সম্পৰ্কে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী দেৱৰ বাজেট সম্পৰ্কে বহুতো বন্ধুই সমালোচনা কৰি গৈছে।

যি Tenancy Act চৰকাৰে প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছে, তাৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য হ'ল ৰায়ত সকলৰ ওপৰত মাটিৰ মালিকে কৰি অহা অত্যাচাৰৰ পৰা ৰায়তক অব্যাহতি দিয়া। কিন্তু সেই আইন সূচাৰূপে সকলো ঠাইতে প্ৰয়োগ নকৰাৰ ফলত আজিও গৰীব ৰায়তৰ ওপৰত ধনী শ্ৰেণীৰ অত্যাচাৰৰ ওৰ পৰা নাই। বৰং গৰীব শ্ৰেণীৰ ওপৰত কিছুমান বেমেজালীয়ে আহি পৰিছে। তেনেকৈ Ceiling Act সম্বন্ধেও বহু অসুবিধা এতিয়াও ঘটি আছে। '১৯৫৬ চনৰ প্ৰথম ভাগতে এই আইন সদনত প্ৰণয়ন কৰা হৈছিল।

এই আইন অনুসারে গাঁৱৰ এটি পৰিয়ালৰ সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ ভূ সম্পত্তিৰ পৰিমাণ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিছে। তাতকৈ বেচি থাকিলে ভোগ কৰি থকা বায়ত সকলক চৰকাৰে নামজাৰী দিব। কিন্তু এই আইন প্ৰয়োগ কৰাত বিলম্ব হোৱা কাৰণে, যিসকলৰ বেচি মাটি আছে সেই সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ নিতিৰ কুটুম্বৰ ভিতৰত ভাগ কৰি লোৱাৰ সময় পাইছে। এতিয়াও নানাবকমৰ দান বিক্ৰী আদি হৈ আছে। তেওঁলোকে জানে যে যদি এই বিলাক কৰে তেন্তে বায়তে সেই মাটিৰ মালিকানা স্বত্ব পাব নোৱাৰে। মোৰ নিজা সমষ্টি পশ্চিম নলবাড়ীতে এই বিলাক ষটি আছে। কিছুমান মাটিৰ মালিকে এই আইন প্ৰণয়ণ কৰাৰ পিচত নতুন নতুন বায়তক মাটি বিক্ৰী কৰি দিছে। আৰু পুৰণা বায়ত সকলৰ লগত এই নতুন বায়ত বিলাকৰ কাজিয়া লগাই দিছে।

এই কাৰণেই কৈছো, যদি চৰকাৰৰ সদিচ্ছাই আছিল তেনেহলে এই আইন সোনকালে প্ৰয়োগ কৰা উচিত আছিল। এতিয়া তাৰ পৰা গাঁৱৰ দুখীয়া মানুহৰ কোনো উপকাৰ নহয়। কিয়নো অতিৰিক্ত মাটিৰ মালিক বিলাকে ইতিমধ্যে নিজৰ ভিতৰত ভাগ কৰি লৈছে বা চক্ৰান্তমূলক ভাবে বেনামী কৰি থৈছে।

গতিকে বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে Ceiling Act ত কথা কৈ সি গৰ্ব কৰিছে সেই গৰ্বৰ কোনো মূল্য নাই।

তাৰ পিচত Adhjar Protection আইন ১৯৫২-১৯৫৫ চনতেই প্ৰযোজ্য হৈছে। তাৰপৰা দেখাত, আধিয়াৰ সকলৰ হক ৰক্ষা হৈছে যদিও ১৯৫৫ চনত বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ঘোষণা কৰাৰ পাচতো আজি সুদীৰ্ঘ দুবছৰ পাব হৈ গল আজিও Adhjar Conciliation Board গঠন সম্বন্ধে বেমেজালিৰ ওৰ পৰা নাই। এই বোৰ্ড গঠন হোৱা সম্বন্ধে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এজন প্ৰতিনিধি, মাটিৰ মালিক সকলৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এজন আৰু আধিয়াৰ সকলৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এজন প্ৰতিনিধি লৈ সেই বোৰ্ড গঠন হব লাগে। কিন্তু মোৰ নিজা সমষ্টি পশ্চিম নলবাড়ীৰ পৰা এই বোৰ্ডৰ যিজন “আধিয়াৰ” প্ৰতিনিধি লোৱা হৈছে সেই লোকজন আচলতে আধিয়াৰ নহয়। এই বিলাক চৰকাৰে ভালকৈ লক্ষ কৰিছে প্ৰতিনিধি বাচিব লাগে। তাৰ পিচত যি বিলাকক বৰ্তমানে লোৱা হৈছে সেইবিলাকৰ Allowance আদিনো কি হাবে পাব তাৰো কোনো নিৰ্দেশ এতিয়াও দিয়া নাই। ফলত সেই সকলেও Adhjar Conciliation Board ত নিয়ম মতে হাজিৰ নহয়। এই বিশৃঙ্খলা বিলাকৰ সোনকালে এটা সিদ্ধান্ত নকৰিলে, আইন কৰি একো লাভ নাই।

এই বিলাক ফহিয়াই চালে দেখা যাব যে বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কোৱামতে ভূমি সংস্কাৰ আদি কৰিও মাটিৰ সমস্যা অকনো সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নাই।

(এনেতে সদস্যৰ বক্তৃতাৰ সময় উকলিল) মোৰ বহুতো কথা কবলগীয়া আছিল। কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সময়ত আশাকৰো সুবিধা পাম আজি ইয়াতেই সামৰণী মাৰিব লগায়া হলো।

**\*Shri MOLIA TATI (Doom-Dooma) :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পোন প্ৰথমে মই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক তেখেতৰ ১৯৫৭-৫৮ চনৰ বাজেটখন সদনত দাঙি ধৰি দিয়া বাজেট বক্তৃতাৰ কাৰণে মোৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ।

বাজেটৰ খুতি-নাতিলৈ নগৈ মই বাগিচাৰ মজদুৰ সকলৰ দুই এটা কথা কওঁ অসমৰ নিগাজী হিচাবে বাস কৰা মজদুৰৰ সংখ্যা একেবাৰে কম নহয়। গোটেই

ভাৰতৰ তথা অসমৰ উন্নতিসাধন কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰিলে অসমৰ বাগিচাৰ আটাইতকৈ পিচপৰা এই মজদুৰ সম্প্ৰদায়টোৰ প্ৰতি অবহেলা কৰিলে আমাৰ কৰ্তব্য সম্পাদন কৰা নহ'ব।

এই মজদুৰ সকলোৰ সকলোতকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈছে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা। অন্যান্য সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ দৰে মজদুৰৰো জনসংখ্যা দিনে দিনে বাঢ়িছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ হল, বাগিচাৰ কোম্পানী বিলাকে বাগিচাৰ আয়তন অনুযায়ী মজদুৰক কাম দিয়াৰ নিয়ম কৰিছে। তেনে অৱস্থাত এফালে মজদুৰৰ জনসংখ্যা বাঢ়ি গৈছে আৰু আনফালে বাগিচাৰ আয়তন একেদৰে আছে। ফলত কিছুমান মজদুৰৰ কাম নথকাত নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ উৎসৰ হৈছে। এনে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাটো চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্তব্য বুলি মই ভাবোঁ। কিয়নো এই লোকসকলৰ অসমৰ বাহিৰে আৰু কোনো স্থান নাই। অসমকে নিজৰ ৰাজ্য বুলি ভাবি হাড়ে-মগজুৱে নিজক অসমীয়া বুলি এই লোক সকলে ইয়াত বসবাস কৰি আছে।

এই ক্ষেত্ৰত, মই ক'ব খোজোঁ যে বাগিচাত কাম কৰি বুঢ়া হোৱা মজদুৰ সকলক এটা পেঞ্চন দিয়াৰ আইন চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব লাগে। দ্বিতীয়তে কোম্পানীৰ আইন সংশোধন কৰি মজদুৰক কাম দিয়াৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াই দিব লাগে। তৃতীয়তে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে বহুস্থলী উন্নয়ন কেন্দ্ৰ স্থাপন কৰি, তাৰ দ্বাৰা মজদুৰক নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ পৰা মুক্ত কৰি উন্নতিৰ পথত আগুৱাই নিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে কৰিব লাগে।

ইয়াৰ উপৰিও আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হল এই যে বাগিচাৰ কোনো মজদুৰে কিবা জগৰ কৰিলে কোম্পানীয়ে কামৰ পৰা বৰ্খাস্ত কৰে আৰু বাগিচাৰ ঘৰত থকিব নিদিয়ৈ, এনে অৱস্থাত বহুতো মজদুৰৰ থাকিবৰ ঠাই নোহোৱা হৈ নিকৰ্পায়ত পৰে। গতিকে বৰ্খাস্ত হোৱা মজদুৰ সকলক বাগিচাৰ চন পৰি থকা মাটিত বসবাস কৰিবলৈ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

বুঢ়িছ চৰকাৰৰ দিনত বাগিচাৰ মজদুৰৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ বাবে যি হিচাবে প্ৰাইমেৰী আৰু মজলীয়া পৰীক্ষাৰ বৃত্তি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছিল সেই একে ব্যৱস্থা আমাৰ দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পিচতো চলি আছে। প্ৰকৃতপক্ষে এই ব্যৱস্থা দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পিচত পৰিবৰ্ত্তন হোৱা উচিত আছিল। কাৰণ এই সম্প্ৰদায়টো শিক্ষা বিষয়ত সকলোতকৈ পিচপৰা। গতিকে এই পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়টোৱে শিক্ষা বিষয়ত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা বিশেষ সহায়-সহানুভূতি নেপালে সেই কাৰণে মই ক'ব খোজোঁ যে স্কুল ও কলেজত পঢ়া মজদুৰৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক মাছুল পৰীক্ষাত উত্তীৰ্ণ হোৱা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক চৰকাৰৰ পৰা বিশেষ বৃত্তি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু বিদেশত শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিবৰ বাবেও তেওঁলোকক চৰকাৰে সুবিধা দিব লাগে। তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ।

ডুমডুমা অঞ্চলত গাঁৱৰ ৰাস্তা-ঘাট স্বাধীনতা লাভ কৰাৰ আগতে যেনে আছিল এতিয়াও ঠিক সেই দৰেই আছে। বিশেষ বহুলাই মই ক'ব নোখোজোঁ, মাত্ৰ মই ইয়াকে ক'ব খোজোঁ যে এই অঞ্চলৰ ৰাস্তা ঘাটৰ নামটো আছে মাত্ৰ। বাৰিষাৰ দিনত গাঁৱৰ মানুহ টাউনলৈ আহিব বোৰ মোজাৰ গাঁৱৰ ৰাস্তাৰ অৱস্থা প্ৰায় একেই। আটাই বোৰ কেচা ৰাস্তা। লোকে-দ্বাৰা ৰাইজৰ কাম হৈছেনে নাই তাৰ কোনো খবৰ নেৰাখে। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ যেন ইয়াৰ এটা কাৰ্য্যকৰী পন্থা হাতত লয়।

পুলিচ বিভাগৰ কথাত নই আন ঠাইৰ কথা কব নোৱাৰো, কিন্তু ডুমডুমা পুলিচ থানাৰ বিষয়ে মোৰ যথেষ্ট অভিজ্ঞতা আছে বুলিয়েই কওঁ। এই বিভাগটোত টকা উপাৰ্জন কৰাৰ বাহিৰে অন্য একো ৰাইজৰ ভাল কাম কৰা নাই। টকা পয়চা নোহোৱা মানুহে গোঁচৰ দিবলৈ বাৰৰ ইচ্ছা নকৰে। কাৰণ থানাত পয়চা নিদিলে যেনেকুৱা সঁচা ঘটনাই নহওক তাৰ বিচাৰ লোৱা নহয় বা ভালকৈ বিচাৰ কৰা নহয়। দোষীয়েও টকা দিব পাৰিলে নিৰ্দোষী হৈ সাৰি যায়। পুলিচৰ ওপৰৱালালৈ লিখিলে বা জনালে তাৰ প্ৰতি কানসাৰ নকৰে। এই বিভাগটোৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লাগে যাতে এনেবোৰ অন্যায্য ঘটনা নোৱাৰে। হয় এই কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ দৰমহা বঢ়াই দিব লাগে নতুবা এই বিভাগটোক বাধা দিব পৰা এটা সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I call upon Sri Bishnu Lal Upadhyaya.

**Shri BISHNU LAL UPADHYAYA: (Gohpur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting the Budget for the year 1957-58.

Sir, there is no mention of imposition of any new tax. There is indication of some development schemes to be implemented in the current year. But, Sir, inspite of the resources at the disposal of the Government, General Education has not been given proper importance as given to the development and enhancement of various Institutions like Engineering College, Medical College, Agricultural College, Technical Institutions, and so on and so forth. These institutions are of vital importance from the point of view of growing needs for expert hands in different branches. Sir, it is needless to say that it appears, Officers, Philosophers, Artists, Engineers, etc., are all necessary for the development of a country and to become an Engineer, Philosopher or Artist one must go through the Primary and Secondary stages of the Education. But I regret to say that at present our Primary and Secondary institutions are not in a good state. These institutions have become more or less a temporary resort for some of the teachers who have no other better chances elsewhere. These institutions fail to attract teachers of outstanding abilities due to unattractive pay scales and condition of service, why so? The question is not far to seek, Sir. This question has been discussed at length by the hon. Members of this House previously. Sir, in this connection, I should like to emphasise one point although the time at my disposal is very short. The disparity in pay, etc., between Government Institutions and Aided Institutions should at once be removed. Of course this is not an easy matter. It will involve huge recurring expenditure, but once it is implemented it will find its way for the future. Of late Government has done something by revising the pay scale of their employees. This is like a temporary measure; it will not solve the problem permanently. Let us take a bold and generous step to eradicate the evil which is

lingering in the country. We should introduce some developmental schemes for the improvement of this man-making machinery. I appeal to the hon. Members to give a deep consideration in this vital matter.

Sir, the next vital problem is with regard to our cattle population. Sir, we have paid so much attention, we have utilised so much resources for the welfare and growth of the human being, but what are we doing for the lives of the cattle? After all it is also a national property. It is a part of our Grow-More-Food Campaign. In our country cultivation without cattle is unthinkable at least for the present. If adequate steps are not taken, I am afraid, this cattle population in our State will suffer and may perish in no time.

Sir, in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister we find that 2,85,463 bighas of grazing land have been dereserved for settlement with the landless people. Sir, if these P. G. Rs. are dereserved in this way, what will be the future of our cattle population? Sir, so long the Government does not open the milk supply centres, so long as mechanised cultivation is not introduced in the country, these Reserves should be preserved at any cost.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It is now 12-30 p.m.

The hon. Member will resume his speech (*after lunch.*)

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 p.m.

### After lunch

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Shri Bishnu Lal Upadhyaya may continue his speech.

**Shri BISHNU LAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur):** Sir, the Burachapari and the northern side of the Kaziranga are the two ideal milk supplying colonies in the Tezpur Subdivision. From these two Chaparies nearly 36 maunds each of pure milk are supplied to the Tezpur town and Behali and Biswanath daily. If proper modern facilities are given, I hope, they will serve the purpose of supplying pure milk to the town folk and the people in the countryside in great degree.

I should not miss to say the untold miseries experienced by the people who have incurred a heavy loss of cattle due to rinderpest.

This rinderpest epidemic has taken the toll of nearly 3,000 cattle-life within these 2½ months in the Tezpur Subdivision. It broke out in the early part of April and upto 10th of May the veterinary staff used to say that serum was not available for mass inoculation. The consequence was that some had to lose their cattle to the extent of 70 heads and some, all they had, They are now helpless without any profession for their

livelihood. This disease is now spreading rapidly in the interior villages. The cultivators are at a loss now getting no way out for paddy cultivation for want of bullocks and buffaloes. If medical staff are not alert and medical aid is not given in time another problem will add to the prevailing ones. I, therefore, request the Government to make provision (a) to give relief to the graziers and cultivators who have lost their cattle due to rinderpest, (b) grazing tax of the remaining cattle in P. G. R. be exempted for 2 years, (c) long term loan should be given in terms of personal security or cattle mortgage to them who possess no land, (d) veterinary dispensary be opened at Burachapari and the old dispensary at Behali be taken over by Government and sufficient stock of medicine be stored for emergency and normal use, (e) encroachment on P. G. Rs. be stopped and the area be demarcated by permanent pillars, if new improved methods be adopted for the improvement of the species of the cattle and better production of milk.

I should like to ventilate some of the most important grievances of the constituency I represent. You all know the communication system. Especially from Tezpur to North Lakhimpur communication is so bad that the people are groaning for the difficulties. No railway or water communication for passengers exists there. The northern side of the North Trunk Road in my constituency is mostly inhabited by the tribal and backward people. For want of proper road communication they are deprived of the facilities of the present day. They are not benefited up till now by the improvement schemes whatsoever. Irrigation work in suitable sites should be started. Some institutions of Statewise importance should also be opened in suitable places from Borgong to Hawaijan. The Halem dispensary where nearly 100 patients are daily registered should be taken over by the Government. It had the privilege of the second priority of State dispensary in 1955-56 but another two dispensaries have already been taken over ignoring its priority. An attached officer be appointed in the Halem Circle Office for the speedy execution of the heaps of work pending in that office. It is really impossible for an officer to manage the office works alone smoothly.

Lastly, Sir, I should say a few words in regard to the Nepalese residing in the hills and plains of this State. They have adopted Assam as their own motherland and identified themselves one with the people of the soil. They are hard working by nature, peace-loving and brave sons. They have always been joining hands with the indigenous people in the crisis of national importance. How they showed their firm determination to fight against Grouping? They wish that

I should say something to this House about their grievances and hopes and aspirations. Compelled by circumstances some of them have almost given up the profession of cattle-rearing and taken to cultivation. They are poor, illiterate and ignorant and therefore they are lagging behind in every sphere. They deserve equal share and privileges as others and kind and generous treatment by the advanced and literate sections.

The brave sons in the Army and Reserve Police belonging to this community have been contributing honest and selfless service in defending the disturbed borders of this frontier State and helping in promoting peace and tranquility at the risk of life. I request the Government to lift them up from ignorance, darkness and exploitation and give them all facilities to enjoy full and prosperous life in days to come. Now their problems are the problems of the State and the problems of the State are theirs. If we take the matter in this spirit it will be a great help to us all to build a prosperous Assam in no time.

JAI HIND

**Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN (Moran):** মাননীয়

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে বাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন সমস্যা সমূহ আলোচনা কৰি, এখন আয়-ব্যয়ৰ আঁচনি (Budget) ডাঙি ধৰিছে। এই বাজেটত আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে নতুন কৰৰ হেচা ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত দিয়া হোৱা নাই অথচ এই বাজেট ৰাহী বাজেটও নহয়। সেই কাৰণে জয় জয়তে মই বিত্ত মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। আজি স্বাধীন দেশ এখন নতুনকৈ গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ আৰু দেশখন গঠন কৰিবলৈ যিবিলাক বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ আঁচনিৰ প্ৰয়োজন সেইবিলাক হাতত লৈ পৰিকল্পিত ভাবে দেশ গঠনৰ কামত আমাৰ চৰকাৰ আগবাঢ়ি গৈছে। এই সকলো বিলাক ক্ষেত্ৰতে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা হয়তো কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহব পাৰে কাৰণ অসম আজি বিভিন্ন সমস্যাৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ, ৰাজ্যখন যোৱা বৰ ভূমিকম্পৰ পিচত একে লগে বানপানী, গৰাখহনীয়া আদি প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ কবলত পৰি বিপদগ্ৰস্ত আৰু মিয়মান। ইমান কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰত এনে ভাবে আমাৰ দেশক আগবাঢ়াই নিব পৰাটো চাই চৰকাৰৰ পৰিকল্পনাবোৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহলেও বা আমাৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট নহলেও কিছু যে হৈছে তাৰ কোনো সন্দেহ নাই। আমাৰ দেশখন দাৰিদ্ৰ-তাৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ, চাৰিওফালে বানপানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়া ঠাই এখনত ৰাইজৰ হিতকৰ আঁচনিবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা সম্ভবপৰ হৈ উঠিব নোৱাৰে এই কথা সদস্য সকলে নিশ্চয় বিশ্বাস কৰিব। আমাৰ অসম ৰাজ্যখন কৃষি প্ৰধান ঠাই, ইয়াৰ অধিক সংখ্যক লোকেই কৃষিৰ ওপৰত জীৱন ধাৰণ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। অথচ কৃষকৰ পথাৰৰ মাটি পৰি থাকিব লগীয়া হৈছে। বৰষুণৰ অভাৱত বা অতি বৃষ্টিপাতৰ কাৰণে পথাৰত হাল পেলাব পৰা নাই। এনেকুৱা প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ হৈ থকা এই ঠাইত ভাল আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱাত কিছু হীনভেৰী হব পাৰে, তাৰ কাৰণে কেবল সমালোচনা কৰি থাকিলে জানে ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হব? নাইবা সেইবোৰ জানো কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত হব? সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো অসম চৰকাৰে যি কৰিছে, নানা দুৰ্যোগ অভাৱ অনাটনৰ মাজেদি চৰকাৰে যিমান দূৰ আঁচনিবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পাৰিছে তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰ নিশ্চয় ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। অকল প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগেই নহয়; নগা পাহাৰৰ সমস্যা, পৰ্বৰতীয়া ভাই সকলৰ সমস্যা, ভৈয়ামত নানা বকমৰ দল-উপদলৰ সমস্যা ইত্যাদি নানা বকমৰ সমস্যাই চৰকাৰক ব্যতিব্যস্ত কৰি তুলিছে। এনেকুৱা অৱস্থাত আমি কেনেকৈ চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা সমূহ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰি তুলিব পাৰিম সেই বিষয়ে আমি সকলোৱে চিন্তা কৰা উচিত।

চৰকাৰে আমাৰ ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি, পৰ্বতৰ জনজাতি, পাঁচপৰা অঞ্চলৰ অনুন্নত ; পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ জনস্বাস্থ্য কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে অসম মেডিকেল কলেজত আগতে মাত্ৰ ৬০ জন ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ শিক্ষা পোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছিল তাত এতিয়া খুব কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে ১০০ জন ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে শিক্ষা পোৱাৰ সুবিধা দিছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা মোৰ বিশ্বাস হয় যে ভৈয়াম ও পৰ্বতবাসী সকলোৱে জনস্বাস্থ্য ৰক্ষা কৰি জাতি গঠনৰ কামত আগ বাঢ়ি যাব পাৰিব। ইয়াৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ নিদি নোৱাৰিলো। কিন্তু এটা কথাৰ প্ৰতি মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা উচিত বুলি ভাবো। সেইটো হৈছে যে অকল ডাক্তৰৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়ালেই নহয়। নগৰতে কম্পাউণ্ডাৰ, ধাই, নাৰ্চ সকলৰ শিক্ষাৰ সুব্যৱস্থা কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াব লাগিব। আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো, আমাৰ মাতৃজাতিৰ এটি কৰুণ কাহিনী। যি ঠাইত খোৱা পানীৰ অভাৱ তাত অশুদ্ধ পানী উতলাই বিশুদ্ধ কৰি খাব পাৰি Public Works Department ৰ সুন্দৰ বাস্তা নহলেও বোকা বাস্তাত অহা যোৱা কৰিব পাৰি, কেবল ভৰি দুখনত বোকা লাগিব পাৰে। ধুই পেলালেই হল। যান বাহনৰ সুবিধা নাই তাত গৰম গাড়ীবেও অহা যোৱা কৰিব পাৰি। কিন্তু আজি প্ৰসূতি কল্যাণ, মাতৃ কল্যাণ কেন্দ্ৰৰ অভাৱত অকালতে হাজাৰ ২ গাৰলীয়া মহিলাৰ মৃত্যু ঘটছে। প্ৰসূতিৰ প্ৰসব বেদনাত পৰি প্ৰতিকাৰ নোহোৱাৰ বাবে কত মাতৃৰ মৃত্যু হৈছে। গাৰত কিমান মহিলা এনে বেমাৰ আক্ৰান্ত ভুগি আছে তাৰ খবৰ কোনোবাই ৰাখিছেনে? মৃত্যুৰ মৰ্মৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা আছেনে? আজি ধুনীয়া বাস্তা, ধুনীয়া যানবাহনৰ ইত্যাদিৰ কাৰণে বেচি টকা খৰচ কৰিলেই দেশ এখন উন্নত দেশ বুলি নাভাবো। স্বাধীন দেশত সন্তান প্ৰসবত বা প্ৰসূতি ৰোগত পৰি মৃত্যু হোৱাটো অতি লাজৰ কথা। এইবোৰ কেন্দ্ৰৰ সুব্যৱস্থা নথকাৰ কাৰণেই আমাৰ অসংখ্য প্ৰসূতি সন্তানসহ অকালতে মৃত্যুৰ মুখত পৰিছে। এই শোচনীয় অৱস্থাৰ পৰা মাতৃজাতি আৰু দেশৰ ভবিষ্যত শিশু সকলক উদ্ধাৰ কৰাৰ একমাত্ৰ অবলম্বন এই মাতৃকল্যাণ ও শিশু কল্যাণ কেন্দ্ৰ বিলাক। সেই কাৰণে এই বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি মই চৰকাৰৰ বিশেষ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো আৰু আশা কৰিলো যাতে চৰকাৰে নিশ্চয় ইয়াৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰিব। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাইছো যে অন্ততঃ চৰকাৰে দেশৰ কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে মাতৃ আৰু শিশুৰ জীৱন ৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে যেন প্ৰত্যেক মৌজাতে একো গৰাকী ধাই আৰু মিড্-ওৱাইফ ৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

অন্ততঃ আজি এনে এটা ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগিব যে প্ৰত্যেক মৌজাতে যাতে শিক্ষিতা ধাই আৰু Mid-wife থাকে।

ভাৰত স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ আজি সুদীৰ্ঘ দহ বছৰ অতিবাহিত হ'ল। স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত আমাৰ জনপ্ৰিয় চৰকাৰে শাসনৰ ভাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। এই চৰকাৰৰ আমোলতো যদি মহিলা সকলৰ শিক্ষাৰ সুব্যৱস্থা নহয় ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। আজি সংবিধানে সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতৰ নাৰী জাতি আৰু পুৰুষক সমস্বৰ দান কৰিছে। অকল ৰাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰতে এই সমস্বৰৰ মাগ কাঠী সীমাবদ্ধ থাকিলে, ইয়াৰ কোনো মূল্যই নাথাকিব। আজিও সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে প্ৰকৃত শিক্ষিতা মহিলাৰ অভাৱ। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হল তেওঁলোকৰ অজ্ঞতা আৰু প্ৰকৃত শিক্ষাৰ অভাৱ। ইয়াৰ ফলত আনাৰ সংবিধান অচল হৈ যাব আৰু এই ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ অৱমাননা কৰা হ'ব।

ভালকৈ পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰিলে দেখা যায়, যে আজিও অসমৰ কেইখনমান নগৰত ছোৱালী হাইস্কুল আছে আৰু কেইখনমানত এতিয়াও ছোৱালী হাইস্কুল নাই। ইয়াতে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে যিকৈখন বেচৰকাৰী ছোৱালী হাইস্কুল আছে তাক চৰকাৰী কৰি মহিলাৰ উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। বৰ্ত্তমানে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে দুই এখন ছোৱালী হাইস্কুল ৰাইজৰ সমূহীয়া চেপ্টাৰ ফলত গঢ়ি উঠিছে তাত উপযুক্ত অনুদান আদি দি সেইকিলাক গঢ়ি লবলৈ চৰকাৰে মনোনিবেশ কৰিব লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই যি সমষ্টিৰ পৰা আজি এই বিধানসভালৈ আহিছো, সেই সমষ্টি গোটটিই অসমৰ ভিতৰত আওহতীয়া আৰু পিচপৰা। মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ স্কুল কলেজৰ কথাৰে নকও, সেই অঞ্চলৰ যাতায়াত কৰাৰ বাস্তৱ্য ঘটবো কোনো ব্যৱস্থা আজিলৈকে কৰা হোৱা নাই।

আপোনালোকে জানে যে একালে মহাবাহু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰই প্ৰবল প্ৰতাপেৰে ভয়াবহ মূক্তি ধৰি বৈ আছে আৰু আনপিনে সোবনশিৰি খবলোতা প্ৰলয়ঙ্কৰী নদীয়ে একে ঠাইতে জুইব ইন্ধন জোগাইছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত বছৰে বছৰে কি ধবংস লীলাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে সি কাৰো অবিদিত নহয়। এই বিলাকৰ মাজতে অবস্থিত এই অবহেলিত চকুৰাখানা, মাছখোৱা, চিচি ধেমাজী আদি মৌজাত যি জনসাধাৰণে মৰো জীও শোআধিকৈ জীয়াই আছে সেই সকলৰ অবস্থাৰ বা আহিকালৰ কথা মানুহে ভাবিব পৰাটো দুবৰ কথা ভগবানেও ভাবেনে যে ভাবে সেই বিষয় মোৰ সন্দেহ হয়।

এই লোক সকল মানুহ হৈ জীয়াই থকাই দুৰূহ হৈ পৰিছে। এই লোক সকলক যদি স্কুল কলেজ আদি পাতি দি, মাতৃ মঙ্গল, শিশু কেন্দ্ৰ আদি স্থাপন কৰি জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ পথ সূচল কৰি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিয়া নহয়, তেন্তে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰকৃত কৰ্তব্য কৰা নহব। এই বিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰৰ তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। এই বছৰৰ আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছে এনে স্থলত আজিও তাৰ কোনো সুব্যৱস্থাৰ হাতত লোৱা দেখা নাযায়।

১৯৫০ চনৰ ভূমিকম্পৰ পিচৰ পৰা সেই অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলে ধাৰাবাহিক ভাবে নানাধৰণে প্ৰাকৃতিক ধবংস লীলাৰ সমুখীন হৈ আছে। আপোনালোকে জানে, কেনেকৈ সেই অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজক সাহায্য কৰিবলৈ যাওতে তেতিয়াৰ শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীঅমিয় কুমাৰ দাস, জিলা কংগ্ৰেছৰ সভাপতি শ্ৰীজীবন ফুকন, শ্ৰীঅজয় মেছ আদি বহুতৰে জীৱন বিপন্ন হৈছিল আৰু নেচ আৰু ফুকন ডাঙৰীয়াৰে আদি কৰি কেইজনমানে কেনেকৈ অকাল মৃত্যুত পতিত হল এই সকলৰ মৃত্যুৰ কাৰণ একমাত্ৰ প্ৰকৃত সূচনোবস্তু আজিলৈ হৈ নুঠিল। তাৰ উপৰিও ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰা উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ যোৱাৰ কোনো ভাল ব্যৱস্থাই নাই। সেই অঞ্চলৰ কোনো কোনো ঠাইত ১০ মাইললৈকে খেতিৰ মাটি গুটি পেলাইছে।

এই লোক সকলৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই আজিলৈ সূচক ৰূপে হোৱা নাই।

আমি দেখিছো, নানা আচনিৰ কাৰণে টকা ধৰি বিভিন্ন আচনি লোৱাতেই আমাৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছে বুলি উঠি বহি থাকো। সেই বিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা বা কামত কৰা গঠাউৰি বিলাকৰ জীৱন ধাৰা অন্ততঃ ১০ বছৰ হ'ব লাগে। কিন্তু তাৰ ঠাইত দুখীয়া ৰাইজৰ তেজক পানী কৰি দিয়া ৰাজহৰ টকা খৰচ হৈছে। কিন্তু সেই খৰচ কৰা সেই কাম বিলাক কিয় এনেভাবে ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে, সেই বিলাক চৰকাৰে পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰি তদন্ত কৰা উচিত বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো।

পুনৰবাৰ মই সেই অঞ্চলত কেইটামান মাতৃমঙ্গল আৰু শিশু মঙ্গল কেন্দ্ৰ খুলিবলৈ চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো।

শেষত বাইজৰ ওপৰত কোনো কৰ কাটনৰ হেচা নিদি বাজেট এখন আমাৰ আগত ডাঙিধৰা কাৰণে আমাৰ বিভূষণী মহোদয় আমাৰ বাইজৰ ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ বুলি মই ভাবো আৰু মোৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা মই তেখেতক আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰি মোৰ বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰণি কৰিলো।

**Shri C. THUAMLUAIA [Lungleh (Reserved for Schedule Tribes)]:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce myself as a member from the Lungleh Constituency of the Lushai Hills District, which is the furthestmost Assembly constituency in Assam, if we consider the number of days one takes to reach this place. Living in the farthest corner of Assam, we feel that in many things the Government of Assam have been neglecting us. Sir, I am not much of a speaker, especially in a borrowed language. So, I would like to come directly to the subjects which I would like to deal with here.

The first thing to which I beg to draw the attention of the House is the communication difficulties of the Lushai Hills. We have a very important road connecting the plains with our District, *viz.*, the Silchar-Aijal Road. This road was opened about 15 years ago, but during these 15 years little improvement has been made. Every year, there are motor accidents, sometimes with loss of life also. We have learnt that nearly all the other district headquarters towns of Assam have been connected with all-weather metal roads, but the headquarters of our District, *viz.*, Aijal, is not connected with any motorable road worth speaking. Anybody who has ever travelled to Aijal will agree with me when I say that the road is excellent so long as it runs within the Cachar District area, but as soon as you come to the Lushai Hills border, the neglect of the Government is evident. I would, therefore, like to draw the special attention of the Government to the urgent need of improving communication in the Lushai Hills. The whole population of Lushai Hills is behind this demand.

Now I shall come to the next item. There is a road from Aijal to Lungleh. Lungleh is the subdivisional headquarters town. The distance of the road is 128 miles from Aijal. The road is very risky for passengers. So I wish to draw the attention of the Government to improve the condition of the road between Aijal and Lungleh.

My third point is with regard to a suspension bridge over the Mat river. The river Mat is at the distance of 18 miles from Lungleh towards Aijal. During the winter season a temporary

bridge is constructed there, over which the jeep can go. But in the rainy season the temporary bridge is washed away. During that time it is not possible for the people of the Lungleh Subdivision to come out for five months every year—which means practically the people of the Lungleh Subdivision are cut off from the rest of India for five months every year. We belong to India, we belong to Assam, and we do not want to be cut off every year for five months at a time. Therefore the feeling of the people is that the Government should come immediately to the rescue of the entire people of the Lungleh Subdivision. So I earnestly request the Government that immediate steps should be taken to construct a suspension bridge over the river so that the difficulties of the people may be minimised to a great extent. The latest information, which I have received from Lungleh, is that there is local arrangement in this part of the road during the rainy season to cross jeeps over the river by a bamboo raft. This is very risky no doubt, but there is no way out to avoid it. Therefore I request the Government to come to our rescue so that the passengers are greatly relieved of their difficulty in the near future.

The fourth point which I want to emphasise is about the scarcity of rice in the Lungleh Subdivision. We reported about the scarcity of rice in Lungleh Subdivision to the authorities concerned, as far back as four months. Mr. Lalmawia has also spoken about this thing. Therefore, I will not speak more. But I want to emphasise the fact that the Lushai Hills is under the grip of famine. So far our headquarter town Lungleh is concerned the situation is still more deplorable. Therefore, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to give serious consideration to this matter. As I come from Lungleh, I have seen that people there have to go to the surrounding villages which are at a distance of 20 miles or so from Lungleh for the purpose of getting rice even by sending their women and children. So, Sir, the rice position in the Lushai Hills is very very bad.

The fifth point on which I want to speak a few words is about the supply of materials. The Lungleh Subdivision is a subsidised area. We do not get our daily necessity in Lungleh. We are given 3 lakhs of rupees every year by the Government. We get 250 tins of Kerosene Oil per month, 12 maunds of Maida per month, 60 maunds of Sugar per month. Salt is sufficient. There are 60,000 people in the subdivision. So 12 maunds of Maida and 60 maunds of Sugar per month are far below what we require actually. These days we have the Community Project

and we have more Government servants who generally cannot do without sugar. For even half a seer of sugar one has to undergo a considerable difficulty by having to walk a great distance to come into contact with the Supply Inspector or people in the office. So I request the Government to kindly increase the subsidy so that the difficulty in this regard which has been faced by the people may be stopped. Otherwise the people there have to face considerable difficulty.

My sixth point is about C. I. Sheets. For the last two years people of the Lungleh Subdivision did not get any bundle of C. I. Sheet. I, however, learnt from the Deputy Commissioner that 350 bundles of C. I. Sheets are being allotted to my constituency. I requested the Deputy Commissioner to give us a double allotment. But it seems there was difficulty. And I pressed the Government to give us the allotment during the fair season, otherwise, it is not possible to lift the C. I. Sheets. We have to wait till next year.

So, Sir, my subdivision deserves special consideration at the hand of the Government. Now, I want to speak a few words about the change of officers in the Lungleh Subdivision. For the last seven years we have had as many as eight Subdivisional Officers. This is most prejudicial to the interest of the people because they have not had any time to understand our problems. They have not had time to settle down to understand the people and they have not had time to appreciate us. Therefore, I feel that too many changes of Subdivisional Officers like this in one place is not to the good of the people concerned. Therefore I would request Government to make such arrangement that at least our Subdivisional Officers are given sufficient time to understand and appreciate the people to enable them to help to solve our various problems.

(At this stage the time-limit bell rang and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

**Shri LALIT KUMAR DALEY [Moran (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this as a great opportunity for me as a new-comer to this House while I am taking my stand here to offer my thanks to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting the Budget for 1957-58 before this House. I am happy that his Budget statement has got its historical importance worthy of preserving for the future. I am also happy that this Budget has given us assurances for so many

important matters affecting this poor State of ours. Particularly the Finance Minister has been very good and kind to sacrifice his time to look into the different problems arising out of different varieties of people in Assam. He has been very kind towards the people particularly in the hill areas, and I hope that if there was any misunderstanding prevalent amongst my hills brethren, this time they will sink their differences and give their unstinted co-operation to this Government so that we can prosper as one people for the benefit of our immediate future. I again take this opportunity of congratulating the Finance Minister and the Ministry as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, ours is a State well be fitting the adage 'unity in diversity', it is the abode of various races and tribes and that is why it has been said that Assam is a "miniature State" in the Union of India. As such I think political problems arising in Assam, if we look back into the history and compare them with those taking place to-day, we will find that we really require a good deal of thinking. Sir, our poor and small State has been confronted with many problems since the dawn of our independence. There are problems arising out of the hill tribes and similar problems concerning the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the plains, and thousands and thousands of other people suffering from various natural calamities like floods, cyclones, earthquakes and erosions. As such we have got to think many things before we can see the failure or success of our plans. Planning is itself an invisible thing. It depends on the future as to what will be the result of our planning.

As you know, Sir, Assam is noted for its natural calamities and we have a duty to our brothers and sisters who are suffering from these natural calamities. I therefore consider it my bounden duty to address to my friends both of the plains and the hills to set aside their garments of prejudices and suspicion in the greater interest of the State as a whole. Sir, we stand on the shoulder of our forefathers and as such we see more things. It is with this objective of a progressive idea that we are to progress further and not to repent for what we have done in the past.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid I have been slightly influenced by emotion and as such I have given indulgence to philanthropy. I think first of all I should give proper ventilation to the outstanding grievances of my constituency which I represent here as my constituency has sent me here with the directive that whatever happens in the session, my first speech in the Assembly must be about my people in my constituency suffering from these natural calamities. As you know, Sir, my

constituency known as Moran is a new one in the Lakhimpur District since it has been formed just before the last general election. It is a constituency in the most backward corner of Assam. It is composed of 11 Mauzas divided by the mighty Brahmaputra—5 of which are situated in the South Bank and the other 6 are situated in the North Bank. Sir, it is with great pains, I have to inform the House that the southern portion of my constituency has been very badly devastated by recent floods that took place in the last part of May. So I draw the pointed attention of the Government that they should come immediately to the aid of these suffering people.

Now, coming directly to the North-bank of my constituency to which I directly belong composed of 6 Mauzas, namely, Sissi, Dhemaji, Machkhowa, Dhakuakhana, Gohain and Bordoloni which are situated between the rivers Brahmaputra and Subansiri. Besides these six Mauzas of my constituency there is another Mauza known as Paikmahal which is now under the Dibrugarh Town constituency, and Aborhills transferred areas now under the Saikhowa constituency are all situated in between the two mighty rivers, Brahmaputra and Subansiri. These contiguous areas again administratively divided into two parts, one half is in Dibrugarh Subdivision and the other half is in North Lakhimpur Subdivision and therefore the constituency which I represent is divided into two parts and as such people have got to go to North Lakhimpur and to Dibrugarh with difficulty. At the same time, I should like to relate to you that in the past that part, as you know, was worst sufferer due to the great earthquake and that area is still a relentless victim of floods. It is an area between the two rivers, Brahmaputra and Subansiri and it is in a continuous negligence, not only by this Government but by the previous Government also. This part seems to be a black spot in the administrative map of Assam. Having been situated in between Brahmaputra and Subansiri it has almost become a separate unit with separate existence. I mean to say that the difficulties in crossing these two rivers have become a source of very many troubles to the people. As you know, after the earthquake the course of the Brahmaputra there has become very turbulent during summer so also is the case with Subansiri. Now, the areas within the rivers are divided into subdivisions of North-Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh—the people from those areas have often difficulties in crossing the Brahmaputra and Subansiri rivers. The hon. Members may remember that there was a tragic boat disaster in the Brahmaputra causing the death of Jiban Ram Phukan, the then President of Dibrugarh District Congress Committee and Ajoy Mesh, S. D. C. besides three

others who met with watery grave. In that incident our previous Minister, Shri Omeo Kumar Das was also there but he miraculously escaped death and could be back to this House. Such disasters and difficulties are taking place in Brahmaputra and Subansiri every now and then and as such, people living in those areas are, if I may say so, live like Robinson Crusoe. We there, are very backward communicationally and we have been representing to Government to provide us with better communication facilities, but unfortunately no result is yet coming to us and thus the miseries and sorrows of the people know no bounds.

Now, the constituency which I represent is a difficult one and understanding the difficulties of the people of this vast area known as North bank, I should like to draw the attention of the Government through a resolution, of which I have given notice of, if I am given permission, I hope to move my resolution which seeks to form a separate subdivision for that vast neglected area so that the difficulties could be done away with.

Sir, I am afraid while this is a discussion in the budget, I have just been speaking about my constituency instead of speaking in the general discussion of the budget but as I have already said that it is my bounden duty to speak for my constituency and I would be failing in my duty if I do not say on behalf of my constituency which is suffering from years together.

Now, I do not like to speak very much upon the budget, but in conclusion of my speech, I should like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that our Government has declared to convert our society into a socialistic pattern of society and the people are expecting with high hopes to see the socialistic pattern of society and enjoy its benefits but even to-day after declaration of this socialistic pattern of society we find no change taking place, instead the richer sections of the people are gaining more advantageous positions. Powers have been acquired by these rich people. Poors are getting poorer and there is a feeling of fear among the down-trodden people of the society and among the common men. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to do away with this disparity between the rich and the poor as early as possible so that we may achieve socialistic pattern of society and do not allow our country to go Communist. I would urge upon the Government and Members of this House once again to give the poor people their dues immediately that is the first freedom and that is freedom of want before we can offer the four kinds of freedom advocated by President Roosevelt.

I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity for taking part in the deliberations.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** Sir, perhaps the word "Pattern" has been omitted from the words "socialistic society" by the Congress.

**Maulavi SAHADAT ALI: (South Salmara)** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পৌন প্রথমে মই বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক তেখেতৰ বাজেট বজুতাৰ কাৰণে ধন্যবাদ দিছো। কিন্তু এইবাৰৰ বাজেটত প্ৰায় ৪৫ কোটি টকা ঘাটি পৰিছে। এনে এখন ঘাটি বাজেট সদনত ডাঙি ধৰা দেখি আচৰিতো হৈছে। কিয়নো এপিনে ঘাটি বাজেট আৰু ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত কোনো ৰকমৰ কৰ ধাৰ্য্য কৰা দেখা হোৱা নাই; আনপিনে সেই টকা উলিওৱাৰ কোনো ভাল পথো দেখুওৱা নাই। সেইটোত আমি ভয় খাইছো যে ভৱিষ্যতে কি হব আৰু কৰ পৰা এই টকা ওলাব।

যি হওক, মই এই বিষয়ে বেচি কব নোখোজো। আমাৰ দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ আজি কেইবা বছৰো হল। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ উন্নতিকল্পে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে প্ৰতি ৫ বছৰে, ৫ বছৰে একো একোটা পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লৈছে। ইয়াৰ জৰিয়তে আজিলৈ আমাৰ ফালে কোনো কাম হল বা কোনো ভবিষ্যতে কৰিব তাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ নাই।

মহোদয়, আমাৰ গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ পশ্চিম অঞ্চলত যোৱা ৫ বছৰে কোনো কাম হৈছে বা দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পিচৰে পৰা কি কাম কৰিলে তাৰ কিছমান উদাহৰণকে নই দিম। গোৱালপাৰাৰ পশ্চিমৰ বিশেষকৈ চহা অঞ্চল, দক্ষিণ শালমাৰা বুলি যিটো অঞ্চল সেই অঞ্চলৰ প্ৰায় সকলো মানুহ মুছলমান। সেই সকলৰ নাযাদাৰি পূৰণ কৰাটো কোনো প্ৰশ্নই নুঠে। আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিবলৈ গলেও নানা ভয় দেখুৱাই, কিয়নো তেওঁলোকে কংগ্ৰেছক ভোট দিয়া নাই।

এই লোকসকল প্ৰায় প্ৰতি বছৰে বানবিধ্বস্ত হৈ থাকে। তাৰ পিচত ১৯৫৪ চনত এটা মঠাউৰি হল। কিন্তু আজিলৈ তাত কোনো শিক্ষা, চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই বাস্তা-ঘাট নাই। স্থানীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষলৈ লেখাত উত্তৰ দিলে যে তেখেত সকলৰ চৰভেপুটি, কানুনও, মণ্ডল আদিৰ অভাব হোৱাৰ কাৰণে কাম হাতত লব পৰা নাই। কিন্তু আজি ৪-৫ বছৰে এখন স্বাধীন দেশৰ গৰীব জনসাধাৰণে যদি নায্য প্ৰাপ্য চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পোৱাত বাধা পৰে, ইবৰ দুখৰ কথা। এই বিষয়ে মই আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী, Public Works Department-ৰ মন্ত্ৰী আৰু ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীৰ তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

এই অঞ্চলত এখন পঞ্চায়ত আছে সেইখন হ'ল বৰ্গল পঞ্চায়ত। এই পঞ্চায়তত মোৰ গাঁও আৰু কেইখনমান গাঁও ইচ্ছা কৰিয়েই পঞ্চায়তৰ ভিতৰত চামিল কৰা নাই।

অৰ্থচ তাৰে দপৰ পোটা নামে এখন গাঁৱত গৰু মহৰ খোৱাৰ এটা আছে সেই খোৱাৰটো ঠিকা দি পঞ্চায়তে টকা নিছে। সেই ঠিকাও আন মানুহক দিয়া হোৱা নাই কিছমানে খদ্দৰৰ পাঞ্জাবী আৰু গাকী টুপি লগাই আহি আনবিলাকক খেদি দি তেওঁলোকে ঠিকা যোৱেৰে ললে। তাতো কোৱা হৈছিল যে ঠিকা কংগ্ৰেছীৰ বাহিৰে আন মানুহৰ দিব নোৱাৰে।

Public Works Department ৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যি বাস্তা হৈছে সেই বিলাকতো যি ঠিকা ওলায় তাকো বোলে কংগ্ৰেছী লোককহে দিব লাগিব। (Interruption)  
(Voice—সঁটা কথা,—সঁটা কথা।)

এই বিলাক সকলোৰে দৰ্কাৰ হলে মই প্ৰমাণ দিম—

বিলাসীপাৰাতলৈ ৩০ মাইললৈ যাবলৈ কোনো বাস্তৱ্য নাই। ২০ মাইলৰ ভিতৰতো কোনো পশু চিকিৎসালয় নাই। সেই অঞ্চলত ডাক্তৰখানাবোৰো কোনো নাম গন্ধই নাই মোৰ কথা হ'ল, যদি চৰকাৰে তাৰ কাৰণেও আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰে তেন্তে ৰাইজৰ কি কাৰণে বেমাৰৰ চিকিৎসা হোৱা নাই, কি কাৰণে গৰু ম'হ বেমাৰ হৈ মৰি থাকে হৈছে সেই সম্বন্ধে কোনো চিন্তা কৰা নাই কিয় মই স্তম্ভিত পাবোনে ?

১৯৫৪ চনত যেতিয়া এই মঠাউৰিটো বন্ধা হয় তেতিয়া বহুতো মানুহৰ বহু ক্ষতি হোৱাত নানা গোলমাল লাগিছিল। সেই সময়ত আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমেধি ডাঙৰীয়াও তালৈ গৈছিল। তেখেতৰ ওচৰত বহু আবেদন নিবেদন কৰাত তেখেতে কৈছিল যে মঠাউৰি ৰি ঠাইৰে যাব আৰু যি মাটি নষ্ট হ'ব, সেই মাটিৰ ক্ষতি পূৰণ দিয়া হ'ব। ১৯৫৪ চনতে মঠাউৰি হল কিন্তু আজিলৈকে ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়াৰ দিন নাছিল। বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ নিৰ্দেশমতে ঠিকাদাৰে মাটি কটালে আৰু ৰাইজক জনালে যে প্ৰতি এহেজাৰ মাটিত ১০০ টকাকৈ দাম দিব। আজিলৈকে সেই মাটিৰ দাম ৰাইজক দিয়া নাই। এই মঠাউৰি ফলস্বৰূপে বহুতো বৰ্তমান মাটি নাই কাৰো মাটি পোট গৈছে আৰু কাৰো কাৰো মাটি খান্দি খেতিৰ অনুপযুক্ত কৰিছে। ফলত বহুতো ভূমিহীন হৈ দুৰবস্থা-গ্ৰস্ত হৈ পৰিছে। আজিলৈকে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কোনোও অন্য মাটিও পোৱা নাই আৰু সেই নষ্ট হোৱা মাটিৰ বাবদ কোনো ক্ষতিপূৰণো আজিলৈকে পোৱা নাই।

ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বহুতো লেখালেখি হৈছে; আমাৰ সেই অঞ্চলতে এডোখৰ মাটি বিতৰণ কৰা হয়, তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ অঞ্চলৰ কিছুমান মানুহেও পাবলৈ আবেদন জনাইছিল। কিন্তু বাতিৰ ভিতৰতে গোৱালপাৰাৰ পৰা Subdivisional Officer, Sub-Deputy Collector আৰু মণ্ডল আদি আহি মাটি বিতৰণ কৰিলে, কিন্তু সেই স্থানীয় লোকৰ এটাকো নিদিলে।

তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে ২১ টকাৰ পৰা ২৩ টকালৈ টকা লৈছে ঠিকাদাৰ সকলে ঠিকাৰ শতকৰা ৫ টকাৰ পৰা ১০ টকালৈ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক দিব লগা এটা নিয়ম কৰিছে। এয়েহে ঠিকা লোৱাৰ নিয়ম।

**Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding) :** Not Congressmen—but Development Officers.

**Shri JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) :** Yes, controlled by Congress men and Congress leaders.

**Maulavi SAHADAT ALI (South Salmara) :** এই অঞ্চলত যেতিয়া কংগ্ৰেছ নিৰ্বাচনত হাবিল, তেতিয়া এই অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে দিয়া টকা কাটি নি অন্য অঞ্চলত দিছে। বিশেষকৈ উষা মাটিৰ শিমলুবাৰীৰ বাবে দিয়া টকা কাটি নি আন ঠাইত দিছে। এইটো একো বাহাদুৰিৰ কথা নহয়। বৰ্তমান গণতন্ত্ৰৰ দিনত সকলোৰে সমান অধিকাৰ আছে। এঠাইৰ টকা কাটি নি আন ঠাইত দিয়াবোৰো কোনো অধিকাৰ নাই।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** মাননীয় সদস্যই অধ্যক্ষক সম্বোধন কৰিছে কথা ক'ব লাগে পানপটিয়াটোক সদস্যক কথা নক'ব।

**Maulavi SAHADAT ALI (South Salmara) :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কংগ্রেছে তাৰ মানুহক ভয় খুৱাইছিল যে কংগ্রেছক ভোট নিদিলে তেওঁলোকৰ ঘৰত জুই দি পুৰি চাই কৰা হ'ব। মই আগতেও কৈছিলো যে এই অঞ্চলৰ মাৰিচবাৰী নামে ঠাইৰ মানুহৰ ওপৰত বহুত অত্যাচাৰ কৰা হৈছিল। সেই ঠাইৰ মাটিহীন মানুহক আজিলৈকে কতো মাটি দিয়া নাই। এই ঠাইৰ বহুত মানুহৰ মাটি নদীয়ে নষ্ট কৰিছে বা খহাই নাইকীয়া কৰিছে। কিন্তু সেই মানুহবোৰক মাটি দিয়াৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা আজিলৈকে কৰা নাই।

মই আৰু বিশেষ একো ক'ব নোখোজো, মাত্ৰ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন গোৰীপুৰ সমষ্টিৰ উষাবাৰী অঞ্চলত দুটা পশু চিকিৎসালয় স্থাপন কৰে।

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) :** মোৰ বুলি ফিৰাই পঠিয়াই বন্ধু মৌলবী চাহাদত আলিয়ে কৈছে যে তেখেতৰ সমষ্টিত মুছলমান ভাই সকলক ভয় দেখুৱা হৈছে, মই জানিব খোজো কি ভয় আৰু কোনে ভয় দেখুৱাইছে?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** অন্য সদস্যই ভাষণ দিয়াৰ সময়ত এইদৰে আমনি নিদিয়াই ভাল।

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA :** তেখেতে কৈছে যে তেখেতৰ সমষ্টিৰ মুছলমান সকলক ভয় খুৱাইছে, কোনে ভয় খুৱাইছে তাকে জানিব খোজো।

**Maulavi SAHADAT ALI :** দৰকাৰ হ'লে মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক লিখিত ভাবে জনাম।

**Shri TAJAMMUL ALI BARLASKAR (Udarband) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for his elaborate speech delivered while presenting the Budget for the year 1957-58. In his speech he has pointed out every aspect of the plan and policies of the Government and the details of the work undertaken by the Government for the all-round development of the State. Sir, as I am a new Member I do not want to indulge myself in criticising the whole Budget. I shall confine myself to my own district specially to my own constituency. I am glad to mention that the construction of embankment will be continued during the Second Five Year Plan period for controlling floods in the State. In this programme 133 miles of embankment along the Barak river and its tributaries is included. Sir, here I want to draw the attention of the Government to one Larsang Bund which was taken up by the Cachar Community Project on public demand. The survey work of the Bund was completed by the Embankment and Drainage Department and an estimate of Rs. 8 lakhs was made by the Drainage which was approved by the Government. Unfortunately the work was not taken up during the project period. I would draw the pointed attention of the Government and request the Government to execute this work immediately for the benefit of the people of

an extensive area of the locality. Sir, I want to congratulate again the Finance Minister for allotting a sum of Rs. 478.37 lakhs for education this year in place of Rs. 91.31 lakhs spent last year. In this connection I draw the attention of the Government to accept the pay scale submitted by the All Assam Aided High School Teachers' Association. Further I would request the Government to consider sympathetically a representation submitted by the All Assam Middle English and Middle Vernacular Madrasa Association. If the teachers are satisfied, the standard of education of the State is bound to improve.

Sir, I also congratulate the Government for their sincere effort for improving the health of the public by providing medical facilities. In this connection I draw the attention of the Government to my own constituency—Udarband Constituency in the Cachar District. Sir, there is not a single full-fledged dispensary in the entire Thana. I request the Government to open a full-fledged 6 bedded dispensary immediately for the Udarband Thana. I also draw the attention of the Government to one Ayurvedic dispensary established by the Cachar Community Project at Barkhala in the district of Cachar. I request the Government to maintain this dispensary along with 2 such other institutions of Cachar properly with handsome grants. These dispensaries have been rendering great service to the public.

There is an acute problem for the landless people in the district of Cachar. I request the Government to open some reserve forests of the district and settle them to the landless people.

I also draw the attention of the Government for providing employment to the retrenched and surplus labour of the tea gardens by establishing some industry in the district of Cachar. In this connection I may suggest for a sugar mill industry for the present. It is an acute problem of the district these labourers for their future security as they are the permanent settlers of Cachar. In this connection I also request the Government to take necessary steps for taking the educated labour youths in the tea garden staff by the management.

There is also unemployment problem among the educated youngmen of Cachar. This problem requires the pointed attention of the Government. To solve the problem I may suggest that the Government may provide greater scope for

technical education by establishing a civil engineering institute in Cachar. This will solve the problem to some extent.

I draw the attention of the Government to another problem of Udarband Thana in the district of Cachar. The distance between Udarband to Sonai Sub-Deputy Collector's office is 17 miles, whereas Udarband is only 7 miles from Silchar Sub-Deputy Collector's Office. But Udarband is placed under Sonai Sub-Deputy Collector's Circle, and Udarband people have to go to Sonai after crossing Silchar Sub-Deputy Collector's Office. I request the Government to transfer Udarband Thana from Sonai Sub-deputy Collector's Circle and place it under Silchar Sadar Sub-Deputy Collector's Circle immediately.

With these few words, Sir, I again congratulate the Finance Minister and resume my seat.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Shri Ranendra Mohan Das may speak now.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj North):** Sir, the Finance Minister is not here now and so I do not get inspiration.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** There is no necessity for the Finance Minister to be present here. There are other Ministers who will listen to you.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** Still then, Sir, I do not get any inspiration when he is not present here. Anyway I will speak.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, many Friends from the other side of the House thanked the Finance Minister heartily for not bringing any new taxation measure. It may be so with the new members, but those who are having the function here since the last five years know that taxation proposals came up one after another and there is no scope left after Shri Krishnamachari's levy of tax upon the poorer sections of people in Assam. You all know, Sir, that Assam is economically one of the most backward States in India and incidence of taxation in our State is probably the highest, leaving aside the industrial States of West Bengal and Bombay. Those two States can bear the pressure of taxation, but so far as Assam is concerned it might be out of fear of being beaten the Finance Minister is not bringing any new taxation measure. Sir, he has left us with a deficit of Rs.4½ crores, but he did not give any indication of solution to make up this deficit. He only hopes that the Government of India may come to our rescue. But ultimately, to meet

the portion of this deficit towards the end of the year we will see that some projects particularly of hills and Cachar District might be dropped from the overall schemes and that is being done in our budget almost every year. Apart from normal budgeted money more than Rs.20 crores we have spent during the last five years on so-called development projects, leaving a debt of about Rs.20 crores. Whenever Government borrowed money from the Centre or introduced new taxation measures they gave us hope that "You are going to get a socialistic pattern of Ramraj". Every time they gave us hope and assurance that money that was going to be spent would be on productive schemes. Let us see, Sir, what is the result. The Government assured that in the Ramraj that was to be established through a socialistic pattern of State there would be no unemployment as if unemployed people would get jobs to earn their living, and also there would self-sufficiency in food. Whether he is rich or poor he would get food and will live like everybody living in other parts of India. We find from year to year that this system of deficit financing is continuing even today. I warned the Government for too much of deficit financing without any development schemes—by development schemes I mean those schemes which are productive and for which money has been provided by the Central Government through the Planning Commission from time to time. I am glad that the Finance Minister has come now and so let me recapitulate (*laugther*). I was talking about deficit financing. (Shri Deveswar Sarmah: Do you understand the subject?) I shall try to understand the subject. I warned the Government for too much of deficit financing. Sufficient money has not been spent towards schemes which are productive. Besides the Umtru project not a single scheme so far taken up is of productive nature. Government assured us once in unequivocal term that there would be no economic difficulties, no inflation. It was also once stated in the Governor's address that there would be no inflation. Yet there is inflation and the result of this is evident. It makes the rich more rich and the poor more poor. So, we see that this is not a socialistic pattern of State where the disparity between the rich and the poor should be minimised. Instead of doing that it has been admitted in this House and also by important persons in the Government of India that disparity between States and States is increasing, not only between States and States but also between individual and individual is increasing. It is stated that the *per capita* income of our State rose by 5.5 per cent during the first plan period against 10.2 per cent for India as a whole. So, we are much behind other States in India and I

can tell you, Sir, that even this 5.5 per cent increase is not for the poorer sections, who numbers more than 80 per cent of our population. It might have benefited the Birlas and Tatas and other big people. The rich people have become richer and the poor people did not get a single Naye Paise as a result of this 5.5 per cent increase in national income.

Next, Sir, the Government said that there would be self-sufficiency of food after the five year plan period. I dealt with this subject very elaborately the other day. I showed how wrong the Government's contention that we are surplus in foodgrains was. It is stated that we got an additional yield of about 4,20,000 tons of foodgrains as a result of the first five year plan. Sir, I should say that either the figure is wrong or it is a jugglery. The other day, my Friend, Shri Dandeswar Hazarika, said that "there is enough food, why people do not purchase it?". Sir, this reminds me of Nero, the Emperor of Rome. When his people were dying of famine, Nero asked his Ministers why the people did not take bread and butter! I would ask the Ministers and those who are sitting behind the treasury benches to take responsibility of each and every word they utter on the floor of this House. Our big economist, Mr. Sarma, doubted whether I understood economics. Sir, since I have become a member of this House, I shall try to understand his economics a little.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance)** : On the point of clarification, Sir, I did not suggest that the hon. Member did not understand economics. I was trying to instruct myself whether he had studied deficit financing or not.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North)** : Sir, it is not so much the availability of foodgrains that counts, but their price. We cannot cut down the prices of foodgrains; they are going higher every day and will go still higher after the second plan period is over. What is necessary is to raise the standard of life of the people so that they may earn more and are in a position to buy food. How it is to be done? Then, Sir, the investment goods as enunciated in the Second Plan can never raise the standard of living as India is a backward and semi-starving country lacking in nutritious food. The other day I had a talk with Mr. Tripathy. He also agreed that the only solution is to raise the standard of living. But, as I said, the investment goods during the Second Five Year Plan will not improve the condition of the poor people, 90 per cent of whom are agriculturists in our State. Is it the solution?

Then, Sir, Government assured us that after the Five Year Plan period there would be *Ram Rajya* and there would be no unemployment. Yes, Sir, we see that many people sitting in the treasury benches and those behind them as deputies have got employment, but unfortunately many people have been thrown out of employment and are sitting there on the left. The fact remains X may be employed but Y is unemployed. Sir, these things have been frankly admitted by the Finance Minister and I confer my hearty thanks to him. He did not conceal anything like the Leader of the House, who all the times tries to keep back information from the House. The Finance Minister had at least the courtesy to admit frankly the position in which we find ourselves after the lapse of 5 years. He said: "The results achieved so far have, however, belied most of these hopes. Our economy is still under exceptional strain and carry unmistakable signs of imbalance in it as at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. This is evident from the general prices and the cost of living indices". More alarming is his statement "as shown by the revised estimates for 1956-57, our cash balances are expected to fall to Rs. 177 lakhs. The way our cash balances are dwindling is not a sign of increasing financial strength, nor of prosperity". At another place he has stated that at the end of the year after meeting all commitments our cash balance would be only Rs. 27 lakhs. With a deficit of Rs. 4½ crores and a loan of more than 20 crores, you can well understand the position. You can also understand what would be the pressure of loan after completion of the Second Five Year Plan; it may be more than 50 crores. It is, therefore, evident that the new Finance Minister has stepped into the shoes of his predecessor at a most critical period.

Sir, I was talking of unemployment. The question of unemployment in an agricultural State like Assam may not be so acute as in West Bengal. Here in Assam, unemployment is rampant in urban areas; in the rural areas it is more a problem of under-employment. It has been said by Government from time to time that we have not got enough land to give an economic holding to every peasant and so they must be given work elsewhere. I, of course, disputed the argument of Government that there is not enough land. However, taking the views of the Government to be correct, what is to be done for the poorer sections of our population, who number 80 to 90 per cent of our total population. They must be given employment in industries. Shri Kamakhya Prosad Tripathy said the other day that Government is trying to start industries. Sir, it has been said by him that the anxiousness of Government is a serious thing

if I or you become anxious it is not a serious thing, but when Government say that they are anxious this must be taken as a very serious thing. But I can tell Mr. Tripathy—unfortunately he is no present now—that he must know that Government have been anxious since 1946, when the late Gopinath Bardoloi made a statement on the floor of this House that topmost priority would be given to industries. He gave a long list of industries which would be run as State enterprises. But after these long 10 years, we see what horse's egg has been produced by Government! Mr. Tripathy said that the people were anti-industry-minded. That may be so, but whose responsibility is that? Everywhere when industry is being started people showed an apathy to it.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Deputy Minister):** Sir, may I draw your attention to the fact whether the hon. Member is speaking in unparliamentary language?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I do not know whether it is unparliamentary or not. But evidently it is not English.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj, North):** What I was speaking about industry is this that Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharyya told before the House that Great Britain had its industrial development in the 18th century, and they had been followed by France and Germany. We are far behind than any other part of the world. So, while making any reference with regard to industry, I would like to say that if our people are anti-industrial minded, this Government is responsible for it as they are a party to it. Everywhere in India, say in West Bengal and Bombay, the Government is responsible to make the people industrial-minded. Our State Government should not shirk this responsibility. It has been stated very often that there are communication difficulties. Yes, I admit that there is difficulty about communication. But there is a proverb which says—"Where there is a will there is a way". Sir, there was lack of communication in our State 50 years back and 70 years back. Then how is it, Sir, the Assam Oil Company has started such a big industry here in our State? How is it that the tea industry which is a big industry could grow in Assam? So the question of transport and communication difficulty does not hold water. No one can believe that a Government cannot do it even if there be great difficulty. The Government did not try to start any big industry during these years. I do not know at present

what Mr. Tripathy will do in future. Speaking on industry and employment Mr. Tripathy tried to show that our students who seek employment are generally Matriculates or under-Matrics, and when they pass they generally go in for clerical work. But there are lots of artisan and technical institutions under the Government. I will rather tell the Finance Minister whether unemployment problem of our youngmen could be solved under the vacancies of the Government under the category of this type which is only 4 per cent. He knows that. But he wants to side-track the House. In the report of the Planning Commission it is given that only 4 per cent of the people could be given employment under the Government. So what about the 96 per cent of the people? They should be employed if they are under-employed. Now the only scope for them is cottage industry. For cottage industry I have seen only 70 lakhs of rupees have been allotted in the budget of Rs. 47 crores. In the absence of any scheme to provide our people with employment, I do not think it is a good percentage in the whole budget. It ought to have been raised by providing more money. The Planning Commission at the beginning gave 2 per cent in the First Five Year Plan and in the Second Five Year Plan they have raised it to 6 per cent.

Sir, in an undeveloped State when we discuss about cottage industry we should discuss this with electricity. We have discussed almost every year that how high is the rate of our electricity in our State. A sum of Rs. 42 lakhs has been provided by the Government of India for development of electricity with a view to relieve the problem of unemployment. Last year some schemes were taken up and some new schemes were started in the rural areas. When the proposals were brought forward by the Minister-in-charge he could not definitely show whether such schemes would solve the unemployment problem in the State except employment of a few Engineers and Mechanics. So, Sir, this is the crux of the whole problem that whether money provided for electricity could not also solve the unemployment problems of the State. During the last few years only 1 or 2 per cent have been provided for cottage industry.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morangi):** Sir, In connection with the speech delivered by my Friend, I want to raise a point of order. Whether the hon. Member is entitled to make any personal charge against a Member of this House. He has charged the Leader of the House that he does not reveal the true picture of the things.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** That is not a personal charge. The hon. Member has the right to criticise the Leader of the House, in his capacity as a Minister.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara).** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just received a summons that I am going to be the victim of Flu, and I do not know how far I can do justice to the Finance Minister.

Sir, I am very thankful to the Finance Minister for his speech in connection with the Budget for 1957-58. I am sorry that I could not be one with Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharyya who stated that nothing new was found in the speech of the Finance Minister. But as a matter of fact I find in the speech that a new approach has been made keeping in view the national objective of a socialistic order of society, and keeping in tune with that, Sir, the Finance Minister tried to analyse and solve the problems of the State from below which is expected in a socialistic order of society. He has laid much emphasis on the small economic units for relieving the economic imbalance of our society. Sir, at page 2 of his budget speech he has clearly stated—"Our emphasis must therefore be on small but economic units whether it is agriculture or industry, as the employment potential of small units in the aggregate is large". Again, Sir, I think it would be clear from another sentence at page 9—"the socialistic pattern of society which we have adopted as our national objective implies creation of a large number of decentralised units both in agriculture and industry". And also Sir, going through the speech I find that the Finance Minister gave anxious thought over the problems which beset our State and that is why I find a ray of hope in our minds that we are really trying to go onward in achieving our national objective.

Sir, I know there are lapses here and there and I am going to point out a very serious lapse on the part of Government with regard to educational policy in the tea plantations. Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not point out the real implications of this matter in the context of the present situation in the State. Sir, I have been crying hoarse for the last five years for education in the tea plantation areas. But in spite of that the same old story is repeated in the budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister. It is really distressing, Sir, to find that the same thing is repeated from year to year in all budget speeches of the Finance Minister on the floor of this House in matters of labour welfare schemes and all that. But I find nothing with regard to the main problem which is also the very important problem so far as this State is concerned. Sir, the Planning Commission envisages a very important thing so far as industrial policy is concerned. At page 432, paragraph 8 the Planning Commission said—"For the successful

implementation of the Plan increased association of labour with management is essential. It is important industrially and will also promote increase in productivity. It is therefore recommended that in each undertaking there should be a Council of Management consisting of equal number of representatives of management and workers. It should be the responsibility of the management to supply full information on all subjects to the Council of Management which should be entitled to discuss all matters pertaining to establishment other than finance". Sir, if these Management Councils are established in the tea plantations, I do not know how the workers will be able to associate themselves in this without any education at all? Sir, we know that plantation industry is one of the most organised industries in the world. I am afraid the very purpose for which the Planning Commission has adopted, that is, for the workers' participation in management, will be frustrated if we do not educate our labour force in proper line. So, Sir, I hope this Government will give special consideration to this matter specially because the country is forging ahead and other States also are taking necessary steps for this. If we do not take timely action in this matter I am afraid our posterity will blame us.

Secondly, Sir, my hon. Friend from Dibrugarh who comes from labour class has pointed out a very important problem with regard to surplus labour in tea gardens. Sir, most of the labourers now are resident labourers they have come here about 20 or 30 years back. Now their families are increasing but with the increase of these families employment facilities have not increased, the result is that unemployment is rising in these tea plantations. Now, if we do not take timely action for absorbing these unemployed hands in the tea gardens into some other avenues, this problem will assume a very serious proportion in a very short time. It had also a serious bearing on the Industry as a whole because a large number of dependants are growing and they are to be provided with housing, medical and other facilities. Sir, I think I shall not be out of place if I point out in this connection the steps taken by the Canadian Government with regard to this aspect of the problem and this is by way of communicating to you, Sir, that if we also take steps in this line we shall be able to solve this problem. This is from the International Labour Review at page 207—it is with regard to family allowance in Canada. "During a debate in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King indicated that 84 per cent of the children in Canada of the age of 16 were depending upon,

19 per cent, gainfully employed. The Prime Minister went on to point out that the major burden of raising the next generation and particularly the Canadian Nation was falling on less than one sixth of the working population and to suggest that it was only fair that this financial burden should be shared by all." So, Sir, in Canada, when this problem faces them, they have started legislation for family allowance per number of dependents. I have suggested the other day also that with regard to the problem we should try to absorb these surplus hands in some subsidiary avenues. Sir, I hope Government will take note of this.

Thirdly, the Finance Minister has very rightly pointed out in his Budget speech, page 1 that the cost of living index of the general working class which stood at 111 in 1955 shot up to 123 in 1956. This will clearly show, Sir, that the living index of this population also is growing day by day. Now, the Minimum Wage Act was passed in 1952. But after five years if there is no revision of the wage, I am afraid, Sir, great discontentment will prevail among the industrial workers. The Planning Commission also have laid down a policy with regard to increase wage. At Page 173:—"Steps need to be taken to organise a wage census and also place the various working class cost of living indices on an uniform basis. While it is important to evolve principles of wage determination consistent with the pattern of society envisaged, tripartite wage boards are required to be set up immediately in all industries for settling wage disputes." Even after completion of the First Five-Year Plan and the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan nothing has been done with regard to the constitution of the wage board for plantation labour. I would request that Government should take immediate steps for formation of this board. This mere saying that the prices have gone up will not suffice as along with it the living index has risen to a terrible extent and also the number of dependents has increased to a great extent, our wage policy should therefore be revised accordingly at an early date.

Sir, I would like to suggest that immediate economic survey should be made and this survey should be a comprehensive survey regarding income and expenditure which will give a valuable data. Therefore, Government should take it up early.

Then, I should like to draw the attention of the Government to the various forest villages lying in the difficult areas

of the foot-hills of the Balipara Frontier Tract. I happen to be the Member of this constituency and this area is situated from Mangaldoi to North Lakhimpur. The condition of these villagers are absolutely hopeless. There is no scheme for improvement of these villages and also the Forest Department which was primarily responsible for the development of these areas have done nothing as yet.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Forests):** For my information, I hope, the hon. Member will supply the names of the reserves and the names of the places to which he is referring.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara):** I have already stated that this area is in the foot-hills and is from Mangaldoi to North Lakhimpur, and it is the entire foot-hill area of the Balipara Frontier Tract. I shall certainly supply the names of the villages and Mauzas of these areas to the Hon'ble Minister of Forests.

This time for the first time they have become voters. When I visited these villages during my last election campaign I had to walk 7 to 8 miles on foot as these areas are surrounded with swampy land and forests and there is practically no communication, no education, no medical facilities and nothing of the sort. These people are in great misery, firstly, because no development scheme has been taken by the Government and secondly, because there is no agency to execute them. There is an instance in Gahpur Mauza when an amount was allotted to the Forest Department to execute certain work they refused on the ground that they were not executing agency and if they do so Audit will object. These areas are neither under Local Board nor Forest Department or any other department. So, I would request the Forest Minister and the Government to take immediate steps for improvement of these villages which have been so long neglected.

Lastly, Sir, the Finance Minister has said at page 28 of his budget speech, "A contended and efficient civil service is an essential prerequisite of good administration." I would like to add another sentence to this. We generally hear now-a-days that our officers do not have the sense of security of service, security of promotion and justice. I would request the Finance Minister to see that our officers feel that justice is there, security of

service, and security of promotion are there. Unless these things are there, I am sure, no scheme whatsoever of the Government can be successfully implemented. Also I find great disparity in the pay scales formulated by the last Pay Committee. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to revise the finding of that Pay Committee and it should be in keeping with the time and objective for which we stand for.

Sir, Rev. Nichols-Roy has incidentally in his speech remarked regarding prohibition. But he was the Excise Minister for the last 5 years and I must say he was very serious about this and it was he, I think, who laid down the prohibition policy in this House. I do not know why Rev. Nichols-Roy has raised this point suddenly when he became a Member and sat on the Opposition.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunjee (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** I shall be glad to hear that it is going on well.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara):** It is known to the hon. Member that it is going on well and according to the programme that was made by him in consultation with us while he was the Minister.

Sir, I would inform the Government that serious charges are brought against us, namely, leaders of industrial workers that we are doing nothing for the prohibition in the tea gardens. Last time, a policy was introduced in this House that there should not be any liquor shop round about any tea garden within the reach of two miles. I do not know in what stage it is lying now. But I would request the Government to give immediate effect to that.

Secondly, this problem should also be examined from other angles. Now, the labourers are asked not to drink but living condition in the tea gardens is such that it is difficult. I should say, to go without a sip of drink because after the whole day's work when a labourer comes back to his house he finds his children weeping and his wife clamouring and at night when he sleeps he finds water leaking from the roof. In this

plight what can be done and there is no alternative for him but to drink (*Laughter*).

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** On a point of information, Sir, it is only for labours—what about the leaders?

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara):** I may challenge Mr. Das if he can find any leader in this House addicted to drink.

Sir, I am not so anxious for leaders because they are properly educated and they have a sense of proportion in them, but the labour population is cut off from the intelligent society of the towns and neither have got education and so they are, under the circumstances, apt to drink. Sir, I bring this to the notice of the Government in order to make Government understand that side by side with prohibition, they should also see that these people are also educated, to see that their housing scheme, their wage structure and also their living conditions should be good. Now, Sir, many hon. Members in this House have spoken that this labour population spent too much money in liquor, I quit agree, Sir, but at the same-time I would like to ask the hon. Members of the House what other facilities have been provided for the labour population for their amenities. They have nothing. So I would request the Labour Minister to see his way and invest some money for the labour population in this respect. Sir, I want Government to see that these facilities are extended to the labour population, otherwise, Sir, the entire money which is now realised from the Industry in the shape of bonus and in the shape of wages would go in waste. I hope, Sir, side by side with prohibition, the welfare programme which has been mentioned in the speech of the Finance Minister should be properly implemented. There will be certainly some expenditure on this also. Sir, I happen to be the President of a particular centre but I am sorry to say that for want of fund these Educational Training centres collapsed only after a few months. There is no technical teacher and even in some centres there are no children practically. I would request the Finance Minister whom I know is very sympathetic towards the labour population to give more money for the welfare that is needed for this population. Lastly, Sir, I would again thank the Finance Minister for his bold, long and illuminating Budget speech that he has presented before the House.

**Shri A. THANGLURA [Aijal-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** Sir, the other day I have expressed already my thanks for the Address of the Governor delivered on the floor of this House. After that, again we had the pleasure of hearing the speech of the Finance Minister that has impressed me in no small measure. In point of fact I am no less thankful to him. So I extend my hearty congratulation to him for the address he has given while presenting the budget. Really I wish I could have an oily tongue to express my thanks. But the shocking news regarding the location of oil refinery seems to make everything DRY. So I will not say more than the fact that I wholeheartedly acknowledge my appreciation to the address of the Finance Minister. As for the location of the oil refinery I shall not attempt to say more than the fact that the sense of indignance I have in me lies far deeper than I can ever think of expressing.

Well, Sir, I have been listening attentively to the arguments that have been advanced by the hon. Members of the Opposition. I congratulate them for having advanced their arguments in the different directions, but I am not at one with them for all their short-sighted arguments that have been placed before the House. Sir, one thing that surprises me, is the question of prohibition. A thorough-bred Christian like Rev. Nichols-Roy seems to feel repugnant and distasteful with drinking. But then, Sir, is it not a fact that the first miracle performed by our Lord Jesus Christ himself is to change water into wine? How can a good Christian like him feel indifferent at this state? Again, Sir, regarding the problem of unemployment, my Friend from Karimganj, Shri Das, if I am not mistaken, whom I met in the Library just before the Assembly reassembled, charged the Finance Minister, saying that that Five Year Plan failed to solve the problem of unemployment. And he expressed his surprise for seeing a number of people hunting for jobs.

**Shri RENENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North) :** There are still many many people who are hunting for jobs.

**Shri A. THANGLURA :** Sir, is it a peculiar etiquette of the hon. Member to interrupt while one is speaking?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** If interruption is made, it is the option of the hon. Member to yield or not to yield.

**Shri A. THANGLURA :** Sir, my Friend should not be so surprised about the problem of unemployment. After all not to speak of the secular State even in the Kingdom of God,

Bible says, many are called but few are chosen. So, it is quite natural that some will be fortunate and some will be less fortunate. After all Sir, all poets are men but all men are not poets. Anyway, Sir, I am saying all these just for the sake of arguments to meet the point raised by the hon. Members from the Opposition.

Now, Sir, as a Member of Legislative Assembly elected from the Aijal-West Constituency which is the biggest constituency, I deem myself well in a position to say something about my district. I hope I shall be able to enjoy the forbearances of the hon. Members of the House in this matter.

Now, as you know, the District Council is quite an important institution. As a matter of fact it is the main backbone of the tribal people in the Autonomous Districts and as such we cannot afford to neglect it. But in this connection I must say that we the tribal people of the Autonomous Districts have every reason to be grateful to the Government (Question from Opposition Bench—Why?) Sir, at the beginning it was very difficult to run the administration of the District Council as there was no consolidated funds at our disposal. So we took bold risk. We had to entirely depend on the Government who did not leave any stone unturned to help us in the matter. So, for that reason I say we have every reason to be grateful. As I have said, unless we depend on the Government for money we could not have the District Councils that have been provided by the Constitution of India. So through the help of the Government all the District Councils of the Autonomous Districts have undertaken the journey of development and progress. But as for the Mizo District I must say that we have made a very little headway on account of the very acute paucity of funds. Unlike other districts we have no good resources; our sources of income are limited. So of all the Autonomous districts, I must say the Mizo District is the poorest. We understand that every year a recurring grant to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs is given to the State Government by virtue of Article 275(1) for the administration of the Mizo District by the Central Government. In addition to that it is heartening to see that the State Government also has given quite a handsome amount of money for the administration of the Mizo District. Sir, although I have said that we are grateful to the Government for the assistance given to us, I would like to explain the real position that has been faced in the Mizo District. The bulk of the heavy works that directly concern the people has practically been shouldered by the District Council. Sir, there is very

little work for the District Magistrate and his satellites. But strangely enough the lion share of the grant has all along been given to the Deputy Commissioner and his followers. While only a meagre sum of money is available to the District Council that practically bears all the responsibilities in these matters. As a result of pecuniary difficulty the Mizo District Council has become the fruitful source of headache for the ruling party, that is, Mizo Union Party. At the same time it became the centre of attraction or rather an easy target for the poisonous tongues who are engrained in local politics. And some people expressed their surprise to see me in the Congress Parliamentary Party. As a matter of fact, the other day I heard Capt. A. Sangma saying something which cast a reflection on Mr. Sema, the Deputy Minister. He attributed many imputations on us saying that some Tribal Members who have joined the Congress Parliamentary Party are after something that they have joined the Congress Party to become Minister, Deputy Minister or Parliamentary Secretary [Sri Ranendra Mohan Das—One will be given to you (*laughter*)]. Sir, brainy politicians like Rev. Nichols-Roy was in the Congress. Was he mainly after something? (*Interruption*).

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, I only referred to policies of the Government. I said that the Government of Assam cannot solve this problem by giving some posts of Deputy Ministers, etc., to the Tribal Members.

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Monday, the 17th June, 1957.

Shillong:

The 12th December, 1957.

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R. N. BARUA,  
Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam.

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15. The Director, Benares Corporation, University Road, P.O. Lanka.
16. Messrs. Law Book Society, 4A, Wellington Square, Calcutta.
17. Messrs. Bodh Raj Marwah, Booksellers, Shop No.63, Pusa Colony Market, Delhi-Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
18. The Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House, New Delhi/17, Park Street, Calcutta.
19. Messrs Mokshada Pustakalaya, Publishers and Book Sellers, Gauhati.
20. Messrs Popular Book Depot (Regd.), Book-sellers, Publishers, etc., Lamington Road, Bombay-7.
21. Messrs B.H.U. Press Book Depot, Book-sellers. Publishers, etc., Banaras-5 (India).